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# Adversaries Or Allies?

# American Attitudes on Business, Government and Growth

**A Survey Conducted by**
**Cambridge Reports, Inc.**
**for Union Carbide Corporation**

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## Preface

America in the 1980s faces serious challenges. Inflation, sagging economic growth, competitiveness and productivity, insecure energy supplies, excessive governmental size and regulation, an uncertain national defense, and environmental problems seem to becloud our nation's future.

Compounding and to an extent underlying these problems is the widely recognized failure of our leaders and institutions to set and carry through effective public policies. As our underlying problems become more serious, the various groups that make up our society seem to focus more on their narrow interests rather than on the interest of the public as a whole. Legislation, regulation, litigation are seen as confrontational devices to protect or advance a single cause rather than as integral parts of organic political economy designed to advance the common good of all.

In recent months Americans have seen their leaders begin to debate these issues. Politicians, scholars, journalists, and leaders in business and labor have begun to discuss the problems caused by institutional confrontations and the need for improving cooperation among all American institutions. Various proposals have been made to establish new mechanisms and strategies to foster cooperation among institutions and deal more effectively with the challenges that face America.

Union Carbide and its constituents have a great deal at stake in the outcome of this debate. Our ability to function successfully in an increasingly competitive world—to provide innovations, products, jobs, dividends, and opportunities—depends in significant part on how well our institutions work together to meet the nation's challenges. Given this reality, Union Carbide believes that we, together with others in our society, have an obligation to participate in the debate over public policies that affect our businesses and our environment and to contribute our experience and expertise to the shaping of more effective policies for all Americans.

Because we recognize that public opinion is a key factor in shaping both the direction of critical public policies and the ways that those policies are developed, Union Carbide commissioned in mid 1980 a public opinion survey to see how the American public felt about these issues. (This survey was the second in a series, the first survey being an examination of public attitudes on economic growth conducted in late 1979.) And since we believe that results of this survey will be helpful in advancing the discussion of the need for building more effective public policies through cooperation among American institutions, we are offering to share it with the public.

The study found that Americans are in agreement that they face a nexus of serious problems that impact on their individual lives. They see the nation simultaneously facing such serious challenges as inflation, sagging economic growth, insecure energy supplies, excessive governmental regulation, an uncertain national defense, and environmental problems. And many Americans believe that these problems are interrelated and that as a result, the impact of each is magnified.

In part because they believe these individual problems are difficult and interrelated, the public believes that each can be solved only by taking many of the other problems into consideration. In addition, Americans do not believe that any single group represents their interests all of the time or that any one group in society can be relied on for all the answers. Instead they feel that all groups in society should be more sensitive to the ways their actions impact on others. And, above all, they want the key economic groups of our society —government, business, and labor—to work together in a cooperative effort to meet and help overcome the challenges posed by these problems.

There is almost universal public agreement that our nation faces very serious economic difficulties. Most Americans single out curbing inflation as our single most important challenge, and they believe that inflation poses a more serious threat to their own lives than unemployment. In addition to inflation, overwhelming majorities of Americans also express concern about the general state of the economy, unemployment, our nation's international position, and the strength of our national defense. And, although they face no immediate threat of energy shortages, most Americans also express concern about the effect of energy problems on our nation's economy.

While they identify the health of our economy as our nation's most fundamental problem, strong majorities of Americans are also frustrated by the constant growth of the Federal government. Most Americans do not want to see an increase in the overall level of governmental regulation, and many Americans feel there is already an excessive amount of regulation in most areas. (There is one exception to this belief that reduced governmental intervention would be salutory: The American people show a very high degree of concern over possible health and safety risks such as those posed by toxic substances. While they want to see many other kinds of regulation cut back, and especially many forms of business regulation, they also want enough regulation to ensure against the perceived risks to health posed by dangerous and toxic substances).

Most Americans believe that there is a strong interrelationship between these separate problems. The public is convinced that we must have a growing economy to reduce inflation and unemployment and that the rate of economic growth is seriously affected by inflation, higher energy prices, governmental regulation, and the level of personal and corporate taxation. Most support lower taxes and, except for the health area, less regulation—actions that would, they feel, stimulate growth and help control inflation.

Perhaps because they see strong interrelationships between inflation, unemployment, regulation, taxation, and safety, Americans say that no one group or institution consistently represents their interests on all of these problems. Few Americans believe that any one group —whether business or labor leaders, politicians, scientists or consumerists—*always* represents their interests; and an equally small number believe that any of these groups *never* represents their interests. The majority of the American public says it relies on the spokesmen for different institutions for information on different national issues. For example, they say they *would* believe corporate statements that at least some of the additional capital made available through lower business taxes would be used for investment in new equipment. On other issues, like environmental policy, the public indicates that it would rely more heavily on information from scientists.

In light of their belief that the challenges facing our nation are both important and interrelated and that no one group always represents the public interest in dealing with these challenges, it is not surprising that most Americans are strongly convinced that the most important first step toward solving these problems is a greater degree of cooperation among *all* the groups and institutions in our society. The public does not believe that business and government today work together closely enough on economic problems, and it wants business, labor, and government to cooperate in stimulating greater growth. The public also wants this approach taken on the other, related problems of energy development and conservation, environmental safety, and international competitiveness. In all of these areas, the American public is strongly convinced that business and government should work more closely together than they do today to assure progress, the development of new technology and processes, and the development of new international opportunities.

Above all, the American public wants both business and government to be more sensitive to the effects of their actions on the other groups comprising our society. Thus, while the public wants business to take into consideration the effects of its actions on the

environment and public health, it also wants the government to pay more attention to the effects its regulations have on businesses and the economy.

This public desire for enhanced cooperation extends to support for specific steps to revise our system of regulation and taxation. Americans support reduced regulation in such areas as energy development and conservation, research and development, and export development because they see such changes as helping restore economic growth. And most Americans support reductions in the levels of taxation of business and individuals, even if such reductions mean cutbacks in governmental programs. The public believes that low after-tax corporate profits are one reason for the current lack of investment in new plant and equipment and overwhelmingly favors lower corporate taxes that are linked to increased investment. Specifically, majorities of Americans support both an increase in the present tax credit for *new* investments and also inflation adjustments for business in depreciating *old* equipment.

This survey reveals that as the nation moves through the 1980s, Americans see a host of serious and interrelated problems that threaten their society and individual lives. But the survey also reveals that despite the complexity and variety of challenges, the public has an underlying confidence in the vitality and resilience of our nation and its institutions. The public believes that many of our serious problems arise from or are exacerbated by excessive hostility among our nation's groups and institutions...a situation that can be remedied through the democratic process. The public seems to be saying to its leaders that if all of our institutions work together and pay more attention to the effects of their actions on the other segments of society, we are capable of taking the actions needed to increase investment, rebuild the economy, and make our nation strong at home as well as in international trade and national defense.

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MONITION

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# INTRODUCTION

This is an analysis of a survey measuring public attitudes toward economic growth in the United States and the relationship between growth and government regulation, taxation, and foreign competition. The survey is based on personal interviews with a sample of 1,452 adult Americans scientifically selected to reflect the views of the adult population of the United States. The interviews were conducted between July 28 and August 17, 1980 by trained, professional interviewers under the supervision of the Cambridge Reports field staff.

## Objectives

The objectives of this survey were to study the following:

* To examine the attitudes Americans express toward government spending, taxes, and regulation of industry, as well as the impact they feel these have on economic growth;
* To determine the importance Americans attach to competition between American and foreign industry;
* To measure public perceptions of various groups and to look briefly at attitudes toward toxic chemical waste disposal sites.

## Methodology

The methods used in this survey were the same professional ones used in all Cambridge Report surveys.

The most important points in evaluating this survey are:

* The sample was constructed to reflect the United States non-institutional adult population;
* All interviews were conducted by trained, professional interviewers under the supervision of the Cambridge Reports field staff. Work was validated to insure full and accurate completion;
* All interviews were returned to Cambridge for coding and data processing using modern computer methods.

## Notes on analysis

It will be helpful to keep the following points in mind when reading the report:

* The questions used in the survey are included as an Appendix at the end of the report;
* Demographic charts discussed, but not included, in the text are available upon request from the Union Carbide Corporate Communications Department;
* In demographic charts, the numbers to the left of each demographic designation show the percentage that the group represents in the overall population;
* A map delineating the geographic areas used in the analysis appears on the following page.

Northeast
Midlands
Industrial
Central
Pacific
South
MEXICO

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This survey shows that Americans are very concerned about economic issues and the current state of the U.S. economy. Concern about inflation, in particular, outweighs all other concerns.

* Fifty-five percent of the people cite inflation as one of the two most important problems facing the country; unemployment is second with 25%, and the economy in general is third with 22%.

* When asked to choose, 75% say that inflation is a bigger problem than unemployment, and 20% choose unemployment.

* When asked to rate issues on a scale from "very important" to "not important at all," inflation again outranked all issues. Two other economic concerns--making our business more competitive with foreigners and increasing economic growth--also ranked high.

Over 80% of Americans felt that increasing our ability to compete internationally and increasing economic growth were important because they saw such direct benefits for individuals flowing from increased competition and growth as jobs, higher incomes, and a better economy. The minority (16%) who judge economic growth "unimportant" felt it might fuel inflation or consider other problems relatively more important.

What affects growth?

When asked whether various factors have an impact on growth, a majority believe the price of energy, taxes on individuals and the willingness of American workers to work strongly affect the rate of growth. It is particularly notable that, among the other factors mentioned, slightly over half the people said government regulation of business has a "large" impact on growth, but only about a third felt "health and safety" regulations have a "large" impact.

Should business, labor and government work together to stimulate growth?

When asked whether economic growth would be stimulated more by business, labor and government working individually or working together, respondents overwhelmingly chose cooperation.

* Seventy-one percent said growth would best be stimulated by the three working together; only 18% felt growth would be best served by them working individually.

* Fifty-four percent of the respondents thought that business and government did not work closely enough together today; only 11% felt the current level of cooperation was close enough, while 23% felt it was too close.

Most not only approved of closer cooperation as a general principle, but also endorsed cooperation on a number of specific issues.

* Sixty-four percent feel government and business should work more closely on environmental health and safety.
* Seventy-two percent want closer cooperation on energy development and conservation.
* Fifty-two percent want greater cooperation on business investment.

Public policy and tax cuts

Respondents generally supported tax cuts for business if business says such cuts will produce more employment.

* Sixty-one percent supported a tax cut even if this means cutting back government programs; only 26% would keep taxes high enough to maintain present programs.
* Fifty-four percent agreed that a lack of business profit had contributed both to the slower economic growth and to the inability of many firms to compete internationally.

Among the specific proposals to reduce corporate taxes:

* Sixty-nine percent favored an increase in the investment tax credit for building new plants or buying new equipment.

* Fifty-seven percent favored allowing business to depreciate equipment based on replacement rather than purchase cost.

* Only 30% favored--and 49% opposed--allowing corporations to deduct dividend costs to shareholders just as they deduct interest payments.

But while they do support business tax cuts, many prefer to lower taxes on individuals rather than on business--if they were forced to choose.

* When offered only a choice between reducing individual and business taxes, 54% opted for cuts for individuals, and only 14% preferred to cut business taxes. Twenty percent of the respondents volunteered that they would prefer to cut both kinds of taxes.

Increasing competition

In the area of increasing American competitiveness with foreign firms we find:

* Sixty-seven percent wanted business and government to work more closely together to improve American competitiveness.

* Sixty-three percent approved relaxing anti-trust laws to allow firms to work together on research and development projects and to promote exports.

* Fifty-five percent favored the U.S. instituting new programs to compete internationally, similar to those that exist in some foreign countries, such as Japan.

Regulation of business and industry

While Americans generally call for reducing government regulation of business, they also make strong distinctions between different types of regulations.

* As a general principle, 44% feel there is too much regulation of business and industry, 23% felt the amount is correct, and 16% see too little regulation.

* Those who saw too much or too little regulation generally could not talk specifically about what they wanted increased or decreased. Those who saw too much regulation tended instead to talk about cutting down red tape and bureaucracy.

* Forty-seven percent of the people believe the government does not consider carefully enough the impact of regulations on economic growth. Only 20% feel that the amount of consideration is correct, and 15% feel that too much attention is given to the economic effects of regulation.

Americans say energy regulations have a greater impact on economic growth than environmental regulations.

* Fifty percent felt that government energy regulations have a great impact on growth, but

* Only 28% felt regulations of toxic and poisonous materials had that level of impact.

* Forty-four percent would cut back regulation of industry if this would increase energy production. Twenty-three percent would keep the present system, and 19% want more regulation.

* Only 18% would, on the other hand, reduce regulation of toxic and poisonous materials if this would increase innovation, while 33% would keep the present system, and 38% want more regulation of toxic materials.

Credible spokespersons

Respondents were asked to indicate how often they believe several groups and institutions represent the views of the "average American" on economic growth, environmental issues, and energy policy. Scientific experts were most often trusted to represent the average American's interest on energy and environment. All groups listed--the AFL-CIO; business leaders; Ralph Nader and other consumerists; newspaper, television and radio reporters; and scientists--were rated relatively equal in credibility on economic growth.

Toxic waste sites

There was considerable concern expressed about protection from toxic waste sites. When asked to choose between two estimates of the number of toxic waste sites in the country threatening health and safety, respondents agreed by a 52%-25% margin that there are 50,000 such sites rather than "relatively few."

## THE ECONOMY, GROWTH, AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

Since this survey will study the attitudes of Americans toward a number of economic problems facing this country, we began by asking respondents to tell us in their own words what are the major problems facing the country today. Inflation clearly ranks as the prime concern of the American people. Unemployment and other economic problems rank second and third followed by foreign affairs, general government problems and energy. As earlier data from our national Cambridge Report program shows, while concern over inflation decreased slightly in the second quarter of this year, it had again increased by August to more than half the population.

What do you think are the two most important problems facing the United States today?

| | August 1980 | R23 1980 II | R22 1980 I | R21 1979 IV | R20 1979 III | R19 1979 II | R18 1979 I | R17 1978 IV | R16 1978 III |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inflation | 55% | 45% | 66% | 50% | 57% | 58% | 65% | 71% | 60% |
| Foreign affairs | 17 | 25 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 26 | 9 | 14 |
| Economy | 22 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 24 |
| Unemployment | 25 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 16 |
| Energy crisis | 16 | 18 | 27 | 37 | 54 | 69 | 30 | 13 | 15 |
| Iranian situation | 12 | 16 | 17 | 41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Big government | 17 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 17 |
| Other social problems | 7 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| Moral decay | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Crime and drugs | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 15 |

Two most important problems (continued)

| | August 1980 | R23 1980 II | R22 1980 I | R21 1979 IV | R20 1979 III | R19 1979 II | R18 1979 I | R17 1978 IV | R16 1978 III |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environment | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Other | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Don't know | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |

Since inflation and unemployment were considered our two most important economic problems, we also asked respondents to tell us whether they felt inflation or unemployment was the more important problem. Inflation was overwhelmingly chosen by the American people as the more important problem of the two.

Given conditions today, is inflation or unemployment more of a problem to you personally?

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflation more of a problem | 75% |
| (Don't know) | 5 |
| Unemployment more of a problem | 20 |

While a majority of every group in the breakdowns chooses inflation as the more important problem, black respondents--who have a higher unemployment rate than whites--are nearly twice as likely to say that unemployment is the more serious problem. Younger respondents and those earning less than $10,000 were also more likely to say unemployment is the serious problem.

Given conditions today, is inflation or unemployment more of a problem to you personally?

1. INFLATION 2. DK
3. UNEMPLOYMENT

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1491 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 75 | 5 | 20 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | |
| 75 | INFLATION | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | DK | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 77 | 4 | 19 |
| 13 | DK | 70 | 11 | 19 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 72 | 5 | 23 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 76 | 4 | 20 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 74 | 5 | 21 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 74 | 6 | 20 |
| 12 | DK | 74 | 8 | 18 |
| | 129.SEX | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 77 | 5 | 18 |
| 48 | MALE | 72 | 6 | 22 |
| | 130.RACE | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 77 | 5 | 18 |
| 10 | BLACK | 60 | 6 | 33 |
| .2 | OTHER | 51 | 6 | 43 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 82 | 3 | 15 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 79 | 5 | 16 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 68 | 6 | 25 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 79 | 6 | 15 |
| 23 | OTHER | 70 | 5 | 25 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 68 | 6 | 26 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 69 | 6 | 24 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 77 | 5 | 18 |

Which is more important personally? (continued)

1. INFLATION 2. DK
3. UNEMPLOYMENT

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1491 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 75 | 5 | 20 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 69 | 8 | 23 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 68 | 6 | 26 |
| 32 | HIGH GRAD | 73 | 5 | 22 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 76 | 5 | 19 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 75 | 5 | 20 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 86 | 4 | 10 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 84 | 3 | 14 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 76 | 5 | 18 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 73 | 5 | 22 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 72 | 6 | 22 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | |
| 15 | 0-6999 | 70 | 6 | 25 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 60 | 12 | 28 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 74 | 4 | 22 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 76 | 1 | 23 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 74 | 4 | 23 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 74 | 6 | 20 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 81 | 5 | 14 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 89 | 4 | 7 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 79 | 5 | 16 |
| 4 | DK | 70 | 3 | 27 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 73 | 4 | 23 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 74 | 6 | 20 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 71 | 8 | 22 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 74 | 6 | 20 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 79 | 3 | 18 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 77 | 6 | 17 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 84 | 3 | 12 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 65 | 5 | 30 |

Which is more important personally? (continued)

1. INFLATION 2. DK
3. UNEMPLOYMENT

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1491 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 75 | 5 | 20 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | |
| 23 | LIBERAL | 71 | 6 | 23 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 74 | 7 | 19 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 79 | 3 | 18 |
| 7 | DK | 63 | 10 | 27 |
| | 141.AGE | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 64 | 5 | 30 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 73 | 7 | 20 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 77 | 4 | 19 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 77 | 4 | 19 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 80 | 3 | 16 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 80 | 6 | 14 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 38 | 25 | 37 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 69 | 6 | 25 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 78 | 5 | 17 |
| 30 | RURAL | 77 | 5 | 18 |
| | AREA | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 67 | 9 | 25 |
| 25 | INDUSTRIAL | 73 | 5 | 23 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 77 | 5 | 18 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 80 | 4 | 16 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 80 | 3 | 17 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 71 | 8 | 21 |

The results of the first question might be slightly misleading because respondents were forced to name only the two problems they consider "most important." While judging inflation or unemployment "most important," a person might also consider other issues to be relatively important. In order to overcome this problem, we asked respondents to rate the importance of six issues.

As the table below shows, inflation topped the list of issues we tested. Almost the entire sample rated inflation a very important problem. National defense was second, with about two-thirds of the people rating it very important. Making business more competitive, protecting the environment, slowing the growth of the government and increasing the growth of the economy followed in order--the last being the only one receiving a very important rating from fewer than half.

Given the relatively low level of publicity this issue has received compared to some others on the list, it is worth noting that making American business more competitive with foreign business scores very strongly. As we will see at several other places in this survey, Americans support policies to increase American competitiveness with foreign industry.

Here are some issues that some people say face the country today. Tell me how important you feel each is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

SCALE:
1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not too important
4. Not important at all
5. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Controlling inflation | 89% | 8 | 2 | -- | -- |
| Protecting the environment | 57% | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Getting the economy to grow more rapidly | 46% | 35 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| Slowing down the growth of the federal government | 51% | 28 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| Making American business and industry more competitive with foreign businesses | 62% | 24 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Strengthening the country's national defense | 64 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |

Looking at the demographic breakdowns of these responses we see there is considerable consistency among different groups in the population on most of them. However, some patterns do emerge:

* Inflation receives the same high ratings from virtually every group.

* Protecting the environment receives somewhat higher ratings from liberals and from younger people than it does from their counterparts.

* Promoting economic growth is more attractive to blacks than to whites, to blue-collar workers than those in other occupations and to the Northeast more than other areas. This suggests that those who feel a personal need for economic betterment are most likely to rate it as an important issue.

* Controlling the federal government is particularly attractive to whites, Republicans, and conservatives.

* Increasing American competitiveness with foreign business is particularly important to men and to residents of the Northeast and Industrial states.

* Improving national defense appeals disproportionately to older people, less-educated respondents, and residents of the South and Central areas.

Tell me how important you feel controlling inflation is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 89 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 91 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | DK | 67 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 87 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 91 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | DK | 82 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 87 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 87 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 91 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 85 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | DK | 89 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 90 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | MALE | 87 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 90 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | BLACK | 85 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | OTHER | 85 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 88 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 90 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 88 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 91 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | OTHER | 87 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 87 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 90 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 90 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Controlling inflation (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 89 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 87 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 93 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 90 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 83 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 87 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 90 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 91 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 89 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 91 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 85 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 92 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 88 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 88 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 93 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 90 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 86 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 90 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 90 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 88 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | DK | 88 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 90 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 90 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 86 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 87 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 94 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 88 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 94 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 82 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 |

Controlling inflation (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP
4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 89 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 90 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 87 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 90 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | DK | 88 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 88 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 85 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 91 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 93 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 88 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 92 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 51 | 23 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 89 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 90 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | RURAL | 87 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 95 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 87 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 91 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 88 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 94 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 80 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Tell me how important you feel protecting the environment is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 57 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 58 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 | DK | 53 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 52 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 54 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | DK | 62 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 61 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 60 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 55 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 55 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 12 | DK | 58 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 58 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 49 | MALE | 55 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 56 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | BLACK | 62 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | OTHER | 51 | 34 | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 54 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 55 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 57 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 57 | 30 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 22 | OTHER | 59 | 28 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 60 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 58 | 33 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 56 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |

Protecting the environment (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 57 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 56 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 61 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 59 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 49 | 38 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 57 | 32 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 51 | 37 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 55 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 56 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 56 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 63 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 62 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 53 | 32 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 57 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 53 | 36 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 63 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 61 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 51 | 37 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 44 | 41 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 55 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | DK | 62 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 65 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 56 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 62 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 55 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 49 | 41 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 52 | 36 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 50 | 39 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 57 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 4 |

Protecting the environment (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP
4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 57 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 59 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 56 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 56 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | DK | 57 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 65 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 56 | 34 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 57 | 29 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 56 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 48 | 33 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 58 | 29 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 40 | 39 | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 58 | 28 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 55 | 35 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| 30 | RURAL | 57 | 31 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 50 | 34 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 56 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 60 | 32 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 57 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 59 | 33 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 60 | 29 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Tell me how important you feel getting the economy to grow more rapidly is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 46 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 46 | 36 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | DK | 46 | 28 | 16 | 3 | 7 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 48 | 31 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 46 | 36 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | DK | 49 | 32 | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 45 | 34 | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 43 | 36 | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 47 | 36 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 52 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| 12 | DK | 45 | 32 | 10 | 4 | 10 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 47 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| 49 | MALE | 46 | 34 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 44 | 36 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | BLACK | 65 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | OTHER | 31 | 54 | 12 | 0 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 29 | 52 | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 44 | 34 | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 52 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 48 | 38 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 22 | OTHER | 46 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 5 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 55 | 27 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 42 | 35 | 16 | 2 | 4 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 45 | 36 | 11 | 4 | 4 |

Economic growth (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 46 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 60 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 57 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 48 | 34 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 48 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 36 | 44 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 40 | 39 | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 36 | 36 | 19 | 7 | 2 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 45 | 35 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 55 | 31 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 38 | 38 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 44 | 35 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 56 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 54 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 48 | 36 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 45 | 32 | 16 | 5 | 2 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 45 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 42 | 35 | 14 | 6 | 3 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 43 | 36 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 42 | 41 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | DK | 51 | 34 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 56 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 47 | 38 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 47 | 33 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 43 | 31 | 16 | 7 | 3 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 38 | 39 | 18 | 3 | 2 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 41 | 36 | 14 | 3 | 5 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 46 | 39 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 42 | 28 | 15 | 5 | 10 |

Economic growth (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 46 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 46 | 34 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 49 | 34 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 45 | 37 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | DK | 46 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 37 | 42 | 15 | 4 | 2 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 45 | 35 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 47 | 28 | 16 | 6 | 3 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 55 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 45 | 37 | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 51 | 36 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 26 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 32 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 49 | 33 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 47 | 32 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| 30 | RURAL | 42 | 39 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 63 | 27 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 50 | 34 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 45 | 33 | 14 | 5 | 3 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 46 | 33 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 34 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 36 | 34 | 19 | 6 | 5 |

Tell me how important you feel slowing down the growth of the federal government is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1505 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 51 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 55 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 5 |
| 5 | DK | 36 | 34 | 14 | 8 | 8 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 42 | 34 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 56 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | DK | 50 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 9 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 41 | 30 | 16 | 6 | 7 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 58 | 26 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 51 | 28 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 43 | 31 | 15 | 6 | 6 |
| 12 | DK | 50 | 27 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 51 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 49 | MALE | 51 | 27 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 53 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| 10 | BLACK | 40 | 27 | 14 | 8 | 11 |
| 2 | OTHER | 32 | 26 | 36 | 3 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 60 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 52 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 51 | 27 | 13 | 3 | 6 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 53 | 25 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| 22 | OTHER | 46 | 28 | 14 | 4 | 8 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 45 | 32 | 13 | 5 | 5 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 48 | 30 | 13 | 4 | 6 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 53 | 27 | 11 | 3 | 6 |

Slowing the growth of the federal government (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 51 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 52 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 53 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 49 | 28 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 42 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 5 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 48 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 59 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 59 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 53 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 6 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 47 | 29 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 52 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 5 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 41 | 27 | 18 | 3 | 11 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 51 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 6 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 54 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 60 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 47 | 34 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 51 | 30 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 61 | 20 | 12 | 2 | 5 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 55 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 52 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 4 | DK | 46 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 11 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 45 | 29 | 16 | 4 | 7 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 48 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 47 | 28 | 18 | 2 | 4 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 55 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 66 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 44 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 7 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 69 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 42 | 28 | 14 | 5 | 11 |

Slowing the growth of the federal government (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP
4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 51 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 23 | LIBERAL | 43 | 32 | 17 | 4 | 4 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 52 | 27 | 10 | 4 | 7 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 57 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 4 |
| 7 | DK | 42 | 26 | 11 | 4 | 17 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 40 | 35 | 18 | 3 | 4 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 49 | 28 | 14 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 56 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 59 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 7 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 53 | 31 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 55 | 22 | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 34 | 26 | 13 | 19 | 8 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 46 | 28 | 16 | 4 | 7 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 53 | 29 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 30 | RURAL | 55 | 27 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 48 | 28 | 14 | 1 | 8 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 48 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 58 | 26 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 54 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 54 | 24 | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 47 | 35 | 13 | 3 | 2 |

Tell me how important you feel making American business and industry more competitive with foreign businesses is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

1. VERY IMPORT
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP
4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 62 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 63 | 24 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | DK | 52 | 33 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 60 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 62 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 13 | DK | 63 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 60 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 62 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 63 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 57 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 12 | DK | 56 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 57 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 48 | MALE | 66 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 63 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 10 | BLACK | 56 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| 2 | OTHER | 40 | 43 | 14 | 0 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 62 | 25 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 65 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 65 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 60 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 22 | OTHER | 55 | 28 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 60 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 58 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 3 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 62 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 4 |

More competitive with foreign industry (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP
4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 62 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 60 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 58 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 62 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 69 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 62 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 60 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 64 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 61 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 61 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 65 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 51 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 56 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 62 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 62 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 62 | 22 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 67 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 61 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 67 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 65 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 4 | DK | 68 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 63 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 61 | 24 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 62 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 62 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 63 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 62 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 67 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 48 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 10 |

More competitive with foreign industry (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP
4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 62 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 57 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 64 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 64 | 23 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | DK | 45 | 26 | 7 | 8 | 14 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 57 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 1 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 58 | 26 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 66 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 66 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 69 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 59 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 34 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 32 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 60 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 65 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 30 | RURAL | 59 | 22 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 70 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 65 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 64 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 56 | 26 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 56 | 32 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 59 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 1 |

Tell me how important you feel strengthening the country's national defense is: Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1497 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 64 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 66 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | DK | 47 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 1 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 63 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 2 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 65 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | DK | 58 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 64 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 61 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 66 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 60 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 12 | DK | 64 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 62 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 48 | MALE | 67 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 65 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | BLACK | 64 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | OTHER | 48 | 43 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 57 | 29 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 62 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 68 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 70 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 22 | OTHER | 59 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 61 | 23 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 62 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 65 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 2 |

Strengthening national defense (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | Responses = 1497 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 64 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 68 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 74 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 66 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 65 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 56 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 61 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 56 | 27 | 11 | 5 | 1 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 68 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 60 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 56 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 1 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 15 | 0-6999 | 64 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 61 | 24 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 68 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 76 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 63 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 67 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 58 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 60 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 65 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | DK | 65 | 26 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 69 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 64 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 60 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 63 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 65 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 62 | 24 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 74 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 45 | 33 | 15 | 5 | 1 |

Strengthening national defense (continued)

1. VERY IMPORT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORT
3. NOT TOO IMP 4. NOT AT ALL
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1497 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 64 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 23 | LIBERAL | 57 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 63 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 70 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | DK | 60 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 56 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 59 | 28 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 69 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 64 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 70 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | OVER 65 | 71 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 34 | 17 | 30 | 19 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 60 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 65 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 30 | RURAL | 68 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 57 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 63 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 62 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 72 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 70 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 56 | 29 | 12 | 3 | 1 |

Growth and competition

Since this survey focused on economic growth and international competitiveness, we asked respondents to explain their attitudes toward these two issues in detail. The first question asked respondents why they assigned the importance rating they did to the issue of increasing growth.

As the first table shows, those who feel that growth is very important tend to do so because they see growth leading to increased employment. A smaller number of people see controlling inflation as the outcome, while still smaller numbers perceive a host of various other economic benefits in growth.

Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issue of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue very important to you?

[ASKED OF 46%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Unemployment, people need jobs, create more jobs | 38% |
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 12 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 9 |
| Raise the standard of living, people need to have more, get us more money | 6 |
| Need more more money in circulation, money is tight | 4 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 4 |
| Balance of trade, foreign markets are taking over, less importing | 3 |
| Need to avoid a depression | 3 |
| Need more production, promote productivity, increase the gross national product | 3 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 3 |
| Need competition, keep government out of the marketplace, less government interference | 2 |
| Other | 6 |
| Don't know | 7 |

Respondents who see growth as somewhat important give similar responses, citing jobs and controlling inflation as the most important specific outcomes of growth.

Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issue of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue somewhat important to you?

[ASKED OF 35%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Unemployment, people need jobs, create more jobs | 30% |
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 9 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 8 |
| Raise the standard of living, people need to have more, get us more money | 5 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 5 |
| There are more important problems, economic growth shouldn't be emphasized at the expense of other important things | 5 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 4 |
| Everything is going good, no problem, economy is growing now | 3 |
| Need more money in circulation, money is tight | 3 |
| Balance of trade, foreign markets are taking over, less importing | 3 |
| Need more production, promote productivity, increase the gross national product | 2 |
| Reduce taxes, business needs tax relief | 2 |
| Need competition, keep government out of the marketplace, less government interference | 2 |
| Need to avoid a depression | 1 |
| Because I'm on a fixed income, retired, on social security | 1 |
| Other | 9 |
| Don't know | 9 |

Interestingly, those who say that growth is not too important tend to cite the need to control inflation as a reason for their rating. This might imply that these people see inflation as an outcome of growth, although many economists would argue that a growing, productive economy is a way to reduce inflation. Other people explain their ratings by saying that other problems should come first.

Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issue of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue not too important to you?

[ASKED OF 12%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 18% |
| There are more important problems, economic growth shouldn't be emphasized at the expense of other important things | 16 |
| Unemployment, people need jobs, create more jobs | 14 |
| Everything is going good, no problem, economy is growing now | 11 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 5 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 4 |
| Raise the standard of living, people need to have more, get us more money | 2 |
| Reduce taxes, business needs tax relief | 2 |
| Need more money in circulation, money is tight | 1 |
| Balance of trade, foreign markets are taking over, less importing | 1 |
| Need to avoid a depression | 1 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 1 |
| Need competition, keep government out of the marketplace, less government interference | 1 |
| Other | 14 |
| Don't know | 11 |

Those who say growth is not at all important cite the need to deal with other problems as the major reason for their rating. Reducing inflation and the belief that the economy is growing enough already are also significant responses--though the small number of people who gave this rating to growth means that the results have to be treated with caution.

Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issues of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue not important at all to you?

[ASKED OF 4%]

| | |
|---|---|
| There are more important problems, economic growth shouldn't be emphasized at the expense of other important things | 24% |
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 12 |
| Everything is going good, no problem, economy is growing now | 11 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 8 |
| Need more production, promote productivity, increase the gross national product | 4 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 4 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 2 |
| Doesn't affect me, I can support myself, I'm not unemployed | 2 |
| Other | 23 |
| Don't know | 11 |

If a pattern can be discerned in these responses, it seems to be that those who see benefits arising from growth--particularly increased employment--tend to feel growth is more important than those who do not see it providing positive advantages or who believe it causes inflation.

Making U.S. business and industry internationally competitive

We next turned to the attitudes underlying the importance assigned to increasing the competitiveness of American business. Those who consider increased competitiveness very important believe it would increase employment, reduce the trade deficit and generally help the economy.

Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business very important to you?

[ASKED OF 62%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, more work here, we need jobs here | 16% |
| Balance trade deficit, too much import--not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 12 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 8 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive, if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 7 |
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition would make things cheaper, competition is good | 7 |
| Sell more products in U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 7 |
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 6 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 6 |
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 5 |
| Need to make us a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 3 |
| Need international trade, keep up with world trade, increase our world trade, we need to trade to get things we need, we need to sell to keep workers employed | 3 |

Why is the issue very important to you (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Help protect U.S. industry, keep U.S. companies from going broke, federal government should subsidize industry, foreign governments subsidize their industry | 2 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 2 |
| Too many foreigners taking our jobs, too many immigrants, foreigners are getting rich here | 2 |
| Competition would create jobs, competition would help the U.S. | 2 |
| Unions have too much power, unions are killing the country, labor cheaper overseas, they work for less overseas | 1 |
| Other | 8 |
| Don't know | 4 |

Similar responses can be seen in the answers of those who said that increasing competitiveness was somewhat important.

Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business somewhat important to you?

[ASKED OF 24%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, we need jobs here | 14% |
| Balance trade deficit, too much import--not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 11 |
| Sell more products in U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 9 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 8 |

Why is the issue somewhat important to you? (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition would make things cheaper, competition is good | 8 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive, if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 6 |
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 5 |
| Need to make us a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 4 |
| Need international trade, keep up with world trade, increase our world trade, we need to trade to get things we need, we need to sell to keep workers employed | 4 |
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 4 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 3 |
| Help protect U.S. industry, keep U.S. companies from going broke, federal government should subsidize industry, foreign governments subsidize their industry | 2 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 2 |
| Competition would create jobs, competition would help the U.S. | 1 |
| Unions have too much power, unions are killing the country, labor cheaper overseas, they work for less overseas | 1 |
| Other | 8 |
| Don't know | 10 |

The need to balance trade deficits and outright opposition to exports were the reasons most often cited by respondents who rated this issue not too important.

Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business not too important to you?

[ASKED OF 7%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance trade deficit, too much import--not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 11% |
| Sell more products in the U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 11 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 7 |
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition would make things cheaper, competition is good | 7 |
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, more work here, we need jobs here | 5 |

Why is the issue not too important to you? (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 4 |
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 3 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 3 |
| Help protect U.S. industry, keep U.S. companies from going broke, federal government should subsidize industry, foreign governments subsidize their industry | 3 |
| Need to make us a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 3 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive, if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 2 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 1 |
| Too many foreigners taking our jobs, too many immigrants, foreigners are getting rich here | 1 |
| Need international trade, keep up with world trade, increase our world trade, we need to trade to get things we need, we need to sell to keep workers employed | 1 |
| Other | 27 |
| Don't know | 13 |

Too few respondents (3%) answered with not at all important to make a detailed listing of responses useful. Most of the answers reflected a negative view of foreign trade.

What affects growth?

Since subsequent sections of this survey will examine some specific factors such as business-government cooperation, government regulation and taxation that may influence growth, we first examined the extent to which Americans felt various factors affect growth. When given a list of factors that might have an impact on growth, the majority believed that energy prices, taxes on individuals and the willingness of American workers to work strongly affect economic growth. It is particularly notable that nearly half the people said government regulation of business has a "large" impact, but only about a third of the people felt "health and safety regulation" has a "large" impact. As we will see later, Americans clearly differentiate between different kinds of government regulation, and they are more supportive of regulation designed to protect their health or safety than they are of some other kinds.

As you know, there are a lot of things that can affect the rate of economic growth--how fast the economy is expanding--in a country like ours. Here is a list of some of those things. Please tell me how much impact you think each has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact, or no impact at all?

SCALE:
1. Has a large impact
2. Has some impact
3. Has little impact
4. Has no impact at all
5. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The amount of federal government regulation of business | 53% | 32 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| The willingness to work of American workers | 59% | 26 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| The amount of governmental regulation to protect people from the effects of toxic and poisonous materials | 35% | 35 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| The level of taxes on business | 48% | 32 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| The level of taxes on individuals | 60% | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| The price of energy | 72% | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| How closely government and business work together to solve economic problems | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |

Demographic breakdowns show few differences between the answers given by various groups.

* Whites and men are more likely to consider the amount of federal regulation of business important. Those calling themselves liberal or conservative showed no real difference in the importance assigned to this issue.

* The willingness of workers to work was rated somewhat more important by Republicans and conservatives than by others. Here it is worth noting that labor union members did not differ significantly from the overall population.

* Individual taxes were rated as having the most impact by those earning more than $15,000.

How much impact do you think the amount of federal governmental regulation of business has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact, or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 53 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 54 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 5 | DK | 38 | 33 | 15 | 4 | 10 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 52 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 55 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 13 | DK | 46 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 13 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 52 | 32 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 64 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 53 | 36 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 39 | 37 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| 12 | DK | 44 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 20 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 48 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| 48 | MALE | 58 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 54 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 10 | BLACK | 44 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| 2 | OTHER | 46 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 62 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 57 | 33 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 54 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 52 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| 22 | OTHER | 46 | 33 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 59 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 53 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 52 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 7 |

Federal government regulation (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 53 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 44 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 15 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 52 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 52 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 42 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 52 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 62 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 61 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 54 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 48 | 36 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 58 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 38 | 42 | 8 | 3 | 9 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 54 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 45 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 59 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 53 | 33 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 57 | 29 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 55 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 67 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 56 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 4 | DK | 52 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 46 | 35 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 54 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 50 | 38 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 50 | 34 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 63 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 56 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 60 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 54 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 8 |

Federal government regulation (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 53 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 52 | 36 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 51 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 57 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| 7 | DK | 40 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 22 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 52 | 36 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 50 | 36 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 60 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 56 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 56 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 48 | 32 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 49 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 51 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 58 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| 30 | RURAL | 49 | 32 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 47 | 39 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 52 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 54 | 32 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 57 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 46 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 61 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 5 |

How much impact do you think the willingness to work of American workers has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact, or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 59 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 60 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | DK | 51 | 30 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 55 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 61 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | DK | 54 | 28 | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 54 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 60 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 62 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 52 | 30 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | DK | 46 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 9 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 57 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 48 | MALE | 60 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 60 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | BLACK | 44 | 30 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| 2 | OTHER | 74 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 53 | 34 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 60 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 62 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 60 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 22 | OTHER | 53 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 57 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 59 | 26 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 59 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 3 |

U.S. workers willingness to work (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT 2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT 4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 59 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 49 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 59 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 62 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 63 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 60 | 26 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 55 | 31 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 55 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 59 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 56 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 60 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 54 | 28 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 52 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 59 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 62 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 58 | 26 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 59 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 62 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 63 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 61 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | DK | 60 | 23 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 55 | 29 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 62 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 60 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 57 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 60 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 57 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 63 | 26 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 56 | 23 | 12 | 6 | 4 |

U.S. workers willingness to work (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 59 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 54 | 28 | 11 | 5 | 2 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 57 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 63 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | DK | 55 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 61 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 61 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 56 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 57 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 59 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 58 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 32 | 34 | 28 | 6 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 54 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 62 | 26 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 30 | RURAL | 59 | 27 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 51 | 24 | 15 | 7 | 3 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 57 | 28 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 61 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 55 | 27 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 73 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 58 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 4 |

How much impact do you think the amount of government regulation to protect people from the effects of toxic and poisonous materials has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, a little impact, or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1504 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 35 | 35 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 33 | 36 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | DK | 39 | 36 | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 38 | 30 | 20 | 7 | 5 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 35 | 35 | 19 | 6 | 5 |
| 13 | DK | 34 | 34 | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 34 | 33 | 20 | 7 | 5 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 37 | 32 | 19 | 8 | 4 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 36 | 35 | 19 | 6 | 4 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 27 | 42 | 23 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | DK | 29 | 31 | 14 | 8 | 18 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 34 | 35 | 18 | 5 | 7 |
| 48 | MALE | 36 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 4 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 35 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 5 |
| 10 | BLACK | 34 | 36 | 18 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | OTHER | 37 | 38 | 17 | 0 | 9 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 23 | 43 | 26 | 6 | 2 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 36 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 4 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 43 | 32 | 14 | 5 | 6 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 34 | 36 | 17 | 6 | 7 |
| 22 | OTHER | 28 | 34 | 23 | 8 | 7 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 33 | 37 | 18 | 5 | 7 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 40 | 33 | 16 | 5 | 6 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 34 | 35 | 19 | 7 | 5 |

Government regulation of toxic matter (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1504 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 35 | 35 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 39 | 32 | 11 | 4 | 14 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 36 | 35 | 17 | 5 | 7 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 36 | 32 | 18 | 8 | 6 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 41 | 36 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 34 | 33 | 22 | 9 | 1 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 28 | 43 | 21 | 5 | 3 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 32 | 32 | 25 | 5 | 6 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 34 | 35 | 18 | 7 | 5 |
| 24 | CATHOLIC | 33 | 34 | 22 | 4 | 7 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 39 | 35 | 15 | 7 | 5 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 30 | 36 | 22 | 4 | 8 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 40 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 33 | 31 | 22 | 8 | 7 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 31 | 44 | 12 | 5 | 8 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 40 | 37 | 14 | 7 | 2 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 37 | 29 | 18 | 10 | 6 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 36 | 34 | 22 | 5 | 3 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 31 | 34 | 27 | 3 | 5 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 32 | 36 | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| 4 | DK | 38 | 38 | 13 | 8 | 3 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 38 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 35 | 38 | 16 | 6 | 5 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 29 | 37 | 24 | 7 | 3 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 35 | 35 | 18 | 7 | 5 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 27 | 37 | 25 | 6 | 6 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 34 | 38 | 15 | 5 | 8 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 35 | 39 | 17 | 7 | 2 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 37 | 28 | 17 | 6 | 12 |

Government regulation of toxic matter (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1504 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 35 | 35 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 36 | 32 | 19 | 9 | 4 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 35 | 37 | 16 | 6 | 6 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 32 | 37 | 22 | 5 | 4 |
| 7 | DK | 42 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 21 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 37 | 34 | 18 | 9 | 2 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 34 | 37 | 18 | 6 | 5 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 32 | 34 | 23 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 34 | 32 | 21 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 36 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| 20 | OVER 65 | 34 | 32 | 18 | 5 | 10 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 40 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 32 | 35 | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 39 | 36 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| 30 | RURAL | 32 | 32 | 21 | 8 | 6 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 31 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 8 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 35 | 37 | 18 | 5 | 4 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 40 | 36 | 14 | 5 | 5 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 33 | 33 | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 34 | 30 | 25 | 7 | 4 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 34 | 39 | 17 | 6 | 3 |

How much impact do you think the level of taxes on business has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT 2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT 4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1505 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 48 | 32 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 48 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | DK | 35 | 28 | 19 | 6 | 11 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 48 | 31 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 50 | 32 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| 13 | DK | 41 | 35 | 9 | 1 | 15 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 44 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 52 | 31 | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 50 | 33 | 9 | 2 | .5 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 35 | 36 | 14 | 6 | 10 |
| 12 | DK | 40 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 19 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 45 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 9 |
| 49 | MALE | 50 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 48 | 32 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 10 | BLACK | 46 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| 2 | OTHER | 43 | 54 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 49 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 51 | 33 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 49 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 42 | 34 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| 22 | OTHER | 47 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 45 | 37 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 42 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 10 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 49 | 32 | 9 | 2 | 7 |

Impact of taxes on business (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT 2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT 4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 48 | 32 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 39 | 33 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 45 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 50 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 49 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 48 | 30 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 49 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 50 | 32 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 46 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 48 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 52 | 34 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 37 | 41 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 8 | 7-9999 | 46 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 10 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 44 | 33 | 11 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 55 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 53 | 28 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 48 | 32 | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 47 | 34 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 55 | 28 | 11 | 2 | 4 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 53 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | DK | 45 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 45 | 35 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 45 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 39 | 40 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 50 | 32 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 52 | 34 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 48 | 30 | 14 | 2 | 5 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 57 | 28 | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 50 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 9 |

Impact of taxes on business (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 48 | 32 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 43 | 36 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 46 | 34 | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 52 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 7 | DK | 42 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 20 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 52 | 30 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 50 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 49 | 31 | 12 | 1 | 7 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 49 | 36 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 42 | 39 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 44 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 14 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 42 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 21 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 46 | 36 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 52 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| 30 | RURAL | 44 | 31 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 54 | 34 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 48 | 34 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 49 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 38 | 28 | 15 | 4 | 14 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 52 | 36 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 49 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 8 |

How much impact do you think the level of taxes on individuals has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact, or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1503 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 60 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 60 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | DK | 44 | 35 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 60 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 64 | 26 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | DK | 48 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 54 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 61 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 62 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 52 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | DK | 54 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 60 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 48 | MALE | 60 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 61 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 10 | BLACK | 55 | 22 | 15 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | OTHER | 51 | 46 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 58 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 65 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 65 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 54 | 32 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 22 | OTHER | 56 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 56 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 62 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 60 | 29 | 7 | 1 | 3 |

Impact of taxes on individuals (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1503 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 60 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 61 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 58 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 65 | 24 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 59 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 60 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 58 | 31 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 46 | 40 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 59 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 62 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 59 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 53 | 36 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 57 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 56 | 30 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 60 | 26 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 66 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 65 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 63 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 58 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 61 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | DK | 55 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM--STRONG | 60 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 60 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 58 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 58 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 58 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 55 | 33 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 67 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 62 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

Impact of taxes on individuals (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT 2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT 4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1503 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 60 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 56 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 60 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 62 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | DK | 57 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 67 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 59 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 65 | 21 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 62 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 56 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 54 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 35 | 25 | 13 | 28 | 0 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 58 | 28 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 61 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 30 | RURAL | 60 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 66 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 57 | 29 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 63 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 59 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 61 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 55 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 2 |

How much impact do you think the price of energy has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact, or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 72 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 73 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | DK | 57 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 72 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 73 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | DK | 63 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 75 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 74 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 73 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 63 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | DK | 71 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 71 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 48 | MALE | 73 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 73 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | BLACK | 68 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | OTHER | 66 | 28 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 72 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 75 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 74 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 70 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 22 | OTHER | 68 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 72 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 74 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 72 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

Impact of the price of energy (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 72 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 74 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 70 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 74 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 70 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 71 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 75 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 65 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 72 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 74 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 69 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 71 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 68 | 21 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 67 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 73 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 76 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 76 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 66 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 75 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 73 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | DK | 76 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 74 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 76 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 71 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 68 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 71 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 63 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 76 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 72 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 |

Impact of the price of energy (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 72 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 71 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 71 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 74 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | DK | 67 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 76 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 71 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 70 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 77 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 70 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 71 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 42 | 24 | 15 | 13 | 6 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 70 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 71 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 30 | RURAL | 76 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 71 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 69 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 72 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 75 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 77 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 71 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 3 |

How much impact do you think the closeness of government and business working together to solve economic problems has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact or no impact at all?

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| 5 | DK | 42 | 35 | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 47 | 27 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 49 | 30 | 11 | 4 | 6 |
| 13 | DK | 49 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 13 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 49 | 27 | 13 | 3 | 8 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 50 | 28 | 14 | 2 | 6 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 53 | 29 | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 38 | 33 | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| 12 | DK | 39 | 29 | 7 | 5 | 21 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 47 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| 48 | MALE | 50 | 28 | 12 | 4 | 5 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| 10 | BLACK | 44 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| 2 | OTHER | 54 | 25 | 11 | 0 | 9 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 56 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 3 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 51 | 30 | 12 | 3 | 4 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 49 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 7 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 48 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| 22 | OTHER | 45 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 48 | 30 | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 45 | 33 | 10 | 5 | 7 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 50 | 28 | 10 | 4 | 7 |

Impact of government and business working together (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 43 | 28 | 6 | 5 | 17 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 49 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 10 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 48 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 7 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 54 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 50 | 29 | 12 | 3 | 5 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 52 | 32 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 46 | 31 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 48 | 32 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 50 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 46 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 9 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 49 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 53 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 8 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 46 | 28 | 15 | 4 | 7 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 51 | 31 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 53 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 49 | 30 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 52 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 45 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 4 | DK | 43 | 30 | 9 | 5 | 13 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 55 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 53 | 29 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 45 | 30 | 12 | 6 | 7 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 44 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 8 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 47 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 8 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 43 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 7 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 43 | 29 | 16 | 2 | 10 |

Impact of government and business working together (continued)

1. LARGE IMPACT
2. SOME IMPACT
3. LITTLE IMPACT
4. NO IMPACT
5. DK

| | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 49 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 47 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 47 | 31 | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 52 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | DK | 47 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 25 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 50 | 28 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 47 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 7 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 53 | 26 | 11 | 6 | 4 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 48 | 34 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 46 | 30 | 11 | 6 | 7 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 49 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 32 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 43 | 32 | 13 | 3 | 9 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 52 | 30 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 30 | RURAL | 52 | 25 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 42 | 37 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 45 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 50 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 48 | 25 | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 57 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 54 | 24 | 13 | 2 | 7 |

Should business and government cooperate more closely?

In this section, we asked what kind of relationship between government and business would best foster growth. As the table shows, when confronted with a choice between business and government working individually and business and government working together, Americans overwhelmingly chose the option of having the two work together.

In your opinion, how will economic growth best be stimulated in our country in the 1980s? Will economic growth be fostered more by business, labor, and government generally working on problems individually, or will it be stimulated more by business, labor, and government working to help each other?

| | |
|---|---|
| Working individually | 18% |
| (Don't know) | 11 |
| Helping each other | 71 |

Demographic breakdowns show that higher-income people are slightly less likely to want more cooperation than lower- and middle-income respondents. Even among these people, however, cooperation wins by a wide margin. Furthermore, no significant difference is evident among liberals, moderates, and conservatives on this question.

In your opinion, how will economic growth best be stimulated in our country in the 1980s? Will economic growth be fostered more by business, labor, and government generally working on problems individually, or will it be stimulated more by business, labor, and government working to help each other?

1. WORKING INDIV 2. DK
3. HELP EACH OTHER

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1500 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 18 | 11 | 71 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 18 | 11 | 72 |
| 5 | DK | 17 | 22 | 61 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 18 | 12 | 70 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 20 | 9 | 71 |
| 13 | DK | 17 | 25 | 57 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 14 | 9 | 77 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 37 | 14 | 49 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 10 | 8 | 82 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 24 | 12 | 64 |
| 12 | DK | 11 | 21 | 67 |
| | 129.SEX | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 18 | 12 | 70 |
| 49 | MALE | 18 | 10 | 71 |
| | 130.RACE | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 19 | 11 | 70 |
| 10 | BLACK | 15 | 12 | 73 |
| 2 | OTHER | 11 | 11 | 77 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 22 | 6 | 72 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 22 | 10 | 68 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 17 | 13 | 70 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 15 | 11 | 75 |
| 22 | OTHER | 17 | 14 | 69 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 17 | 9 | 74 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 12 | 13 | 76 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 19 | 12 | 69 |

Economic growth best stimulated (continued)

1. WORKING INDIV 2. DK
3. HELP EACH OTHER

| | Responses = 1500 | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 18 | 11 | 71 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 14 | 18 | 68 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 14 | 11 | 76 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 16 | 11 | 72 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 23 | 8 | 69 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 22 | 14 | 65 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 20 | 10 | 69 |
| 8 | GRAD SCHOOL | 20 | 5 | 75 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 17 | 10 | 73 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 20 | 12 | 69 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 19 | 17 | 64 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 12 | 12 | 76 |
| 8 | 7-9999 | 13 | 12 | 75 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 14 | 10 | 77 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 19 | 6 | 75 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 20 | 9 | 70 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 15 | 11 | 73 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 26 | 10 | 64 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 25 | 12 | 62 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 18 | 16 | 66 |
| 4 | DK | 18 | 17 | 64 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 13 | 13 | 74 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 18 | 10 | 72 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 17 | 12 | 71 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 17 | 12 | 71 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 24 | 5 | 72 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 20 | 12 | 69 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 24 | 10 | 65 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 16 | 18 | 66 |

Economic growth best stimulated (continued)

1. WORKING INDIV 2. DK
3. HELP EACH OTHER

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1500 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 18 | 11 | 71 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | |
| 23 | LIBERAL | 16 | 11 | 73 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 20 | 13 | 67 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 17 | 10 | 73 |
| 7 | DK | 20 | 17 | 63 |
| | 141.AGE | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 17 | 14 | 69 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 18 | 10 | 72 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 21 | 11 | 68 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 22 | 9 | 69 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 19 | 10 | 71 |
| 20 | OVER 65 | 13 | 13 | 74 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 24 | 13 | 63 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 17 | 12 | 71 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 19 | 12 | 69 |
| 30 | RURAL | 17 | 10 | 73 |
| | AREA | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 22 | 16 | 62 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 18 | 10 | 72 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 16 | 9 | 74 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 16 | 9 | 75 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 13 | 12 | 74 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 23 | 14 | 62 |

In light of the large number of people who feel that government and business should work together, it is significant that a majority of Americans do not think that business and government are currently working together closely enough, and less than a quarter felt they work together too closely.

How would you describe the relationships between business and government in our country today? Do business and government, in your opinion, work too closely together in trying to foster economic growth, or not closely enough?

| | |
|---|---|
| Work too closely together | 23% |
| Do not work closely enough | 54 |
| (Work together right amount) | 11 |
| (Don't know) | 12 |

Demographic breakdowns show virtually no differences between groups with regard to this response.

We also asked respondents how closely business and government should cooperate in four specific areas in order to further economic growth. Majorities want business and government to work more closely together in all four areas--developing and conserving energy, increasing competition with foreign business, insuring environmental and health safety, and creating business investment.

Here is a list of activities that both business and government engage in to further economic growth. Please tell me, in each case, how closely you think business and government should work together in conducting that activity: should they work more closely together, about the same as now, or should they work less closely together?

SCALE: 1. More closely together 3. Less closely together
2. About the same as now 4. (Not sure)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insuring environmental and health safety | 64% | 21 | 10 | 5 |
| Developing and conserving energy | 72% | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| Creating enough new business investment | 52% | 22 | 17 | 10 |
| Keeping U.S. business competitive with foreign businesses | 67% | 12 | 13 | 8 |

## ATTITUDES TOWARD REGULATION

One way in which government regularly interacts with business is in the regulatory area. This interaction is recognized as a factor in the way our economy runs. In this section we will examine how the American people feel about governmental regulation of business and industry.

We began by asking people whether they felt there was generally too much or too little government regulation. As the table shows, the plurality of Americans felt there is too much regulation. One in four felt the current level of regulation is about right, while few felt that there is too little regulation of industry.

I'd now like to ask you a few questions about government regulation of business and industry. First of all, in general do you think there is too much, too little, or about the right amount of government regulation of business and industry?

| | |
|---|---|
| Too much | 44% |
| Too little | 16 |
| Right amount | 23 |
| (Don't know) | 17 |

Demographic breakdowns show that those who consider themselves "conservatives" are more likely than "liberals" and white respondents are more likely than blacks to say that there is too much regulation of business.

In general, do you think there is too much, too little, or about the right amount of government regulation of business and industry?

1. TOO MUCH 2. TOO LITTLE
3. RIGHT AMOUNT 4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1499 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 44 | 16 | 23 | 17 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 46 | 15 | 23 | 16 |
| 5 | DK | 32 | 14 | 29 | 25 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 39 | 21 | 23 | 18 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 49 | 14 | 21 | 16 |
| 13 | DK | 34 | 18 | 20 | 28 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 34 | 22 | 30 | 14 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 57 | 13 | 19 | 11 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 41 | 20 | 24 | 15 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 39 | 16 | 28 | 16 |
| 12 | DK | 31 | 8 | 24 | 36 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 38 | 17 | 22 | 23 |
| 49 | MALE | 49 | 15 | 24 | 11 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 47 | 15 | 23 | 16 |
| 10 | BLACK | 23 | 29 | 26 | 22 |
| 2 | OTHER | 20 | 17 | 32 | 32 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 52 | 16 | 24 | 9 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 47 | 16 | 22 | 15 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 37 | 23 | 24 | 16 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 48 | 10 | 23 | 20 |
| 22 | OTHER | 40 | 17 | 25 | 17 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 44 | 21 | 20 | 14 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 30 | 21 | 30 | 18 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 46 | 14 | 23 | 17 |

Government regulation of business (continued)

1. TOO MUCH
2. TOO LITTLE
3. RIGHT AMOUNT
4. DK

| | Responses = 1499 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 44 | 16 | 23 | 17 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 35 | 8 | 28 | 30 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 37 | 20 | 23 | 19 |
| 32 | HIGH GRAD | 41 | 17 | 25 | 17 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 50 | 8 | 19 | 24 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 47 | 16 | 23 | 13 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 51 | 15 | 21 | 13 |
| 8 | GRAD SCHOOL | 51 | 24 | 16 | 9 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 45 | 15 | 23 | 17 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 43 | 18 | 22 | 17 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 38 | 20 | 24 | 17 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 34 | 14 | 29 | 23 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 43 | 13 | 22 | 22 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 39 | 15 | 24 | 22 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 43 | 22 | 23 | 13 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 45 | 21 | 20 | 13 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 44 | 23 | 22 | 11 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 52 | 16 | 18 | 14 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 59 | 10 | 23 | 8 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 44 | 10 | 24 | 23 |
| 4 | DK | 30 | 17 | 27 | 26 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 26 | 24 | 27 | 23 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 44 | 12 | 26 | 18 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 39 | 24 | 24 | 13 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 47 | 15 | 22 | 16 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 69 | 6 | 16 | 9 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 52 | 10 | 29 | 9 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 59 | 12 | 12 | 16 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 29 | 25 | 25 | 21 |

Government regulation of business (continued)

1. TOO MUCH
2. TOO LITTLE
3. RIGHT AMOUNT
4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1499 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 44 | 16 | 23 | 17 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 34 | 24 | 24 | 17 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 43 | 16 | 27 | 14 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 53 | 14 | 19 | 14 |
| 7 | DK | 20 | 8 | 31 | 41 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 27 | 24 | 30 | 19 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 41 | 20 | 21 | 17 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 49 | 18 | 20 | 14 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 50 | 13 | 27 | 10 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 55 | 11 | 16 | 19 |
| 20 | OVER 65 | 46 | 10 | 24 | 20 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 34 | 6 | 36 | 23 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 40 | 20 | 22 | 18 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 46 | 17 | 22 | 15 |
| 30 | RURAL | 45 | 12 | 26 | 17 |
| | AREA | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 42 | 18 | 22 | 17 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 41 | 19 | 27 | 14 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 47 | 14 | 23 | 16 |
| 20 | SOUTH | 42 | 13 | 25 | 20 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 44 | 16 | 23 | 18 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 49 | 17 | 16 | 17 |

We next asked those respondents who felt that there is "too much" regulation to tell us what kinds of regulations they would reduce if they had the option to do so. As the table shows, most of those who want less regulation did not name specific types of regulation. Instead, they mentioned general reductions in paperwork and bureaucracy. The small number giving specific responses singled out the OSHA, the EPA, and regulations in the auto industry.

What kinds of regulations would you like to see removed or reduced?

[ASKED OF 44%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Less regulation in general, less restrictions, less duplication of regulations, be more lenient | 12% |
| Too much red tape, bureaucracy, paperwork | 11 |
| Too much government regulation of business, need more free competition, involved in business investments, stop snooping into business | 9 |
| OSHA, safety checks, safety rules, less control over workers | 6 |
| Too much regulation of small business | 5 |
| Get rid of the EPA, less regulation of the environment | 5 |
| Regulations on car manufacturing | 5 |
| Taxes, reduce taxes | 4 |
| Start over, get rid of everything | 3 |
| Oil regulations, oil profit regulations, gas and oil | 3 |
| Less price controls, less economic interference, controls make prices go up | 3 |
| Get rid of unions, unions have too much power | 1 |
| Nuclear regulations | 1 |
| Deregulate trucking | 1 |
| Other | 16 |
| Don't know | 14 |

We also asked the minority who wanted "more regulation" what they wanted to see done. As the table shows, many of them were also unable to cite specific areas in which more regulation is needed. Most frequently mentioned were greater controls on oil company profits, better environmental protection, and price controls.

What kinds of regulation would you like to see started or increased?

[ASKED OF 16%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Need some kind of controls | 11% |
| Regulate excess profits by oil companies, lower prices on fuel | 10 |
| Regulate the environment better, better controls on air pollution, more protection of land, regulate water pollution | 9 |
| Price controls needed | 8 |
| Raise tariff on imports to protect U.S. manufacturers | 4 |
| Government should give business a tax incentive to finance new projects | 2 |
| Cut out unnecessary employees in the federal government | 1 |
| Government should demand better car mileage, make auto companies produce more fuel-efficient cars | 1 |
| Other | 34 |
| Don't know | 20 |

Distinguishing between different kinds of regulation

As we noted earlier when we looked at some of the factors that respondents might feel influence growth, many Americans distinguish between different kinds of regulations depending on the regulations' purposes. This finding is confirmed by the following questions, which asked respondents how much impact energy regulations and regulations on toxic and poisonous substances have on growth.

As the table shows, a majority of Americans felt that energy regulations had a "great deal" of impact on the rate of economic growth, while only about half that number felt that regulations on toxic substances had a "great deal" of impact. Nearly a third of the respondents felt that regulations on toxic substances had "little" or "no" impact on growth.

How much of an impact do you think government regulations dealing with energy have on the rate of economic growth in our country? Do they have a great deal of impact, some impact, not too much of an impact, or no impact at all?

| | |
|---|---|
| A great deal of impact | 50% |
| Some impact | 29 |
| Not too much of an impact | 11 |
| No impact at all | 2 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

How much of an impact do you think governmental regulations to protect people from toxic and poisonous materials have on the rate of economic growth in our country: a great deal of impact, some impact, not too much of an impact, or no impact at all?

| | |
|---|---|
| A great deal of impact | 28% |
| Some impact | 36 |
| Not too much of an impact | 23 |
| No impact at all | 6 |
| (Don't know) | 7 |

Many of these respondents may well have felt that regulations governing toxic substances do have an impact on growth. But their concern over toxic substances is probably so great that they believe toxic regulation is worth the price paid.

We also asked respondents a general question about how much consideration they felt the government gives in making regulations to their impact on economic growth. Nearly half felt the government pays "too little" attention to the impact of regulations on economic growth. Only about a fifth felt it gives the "right amount" of attention to such issues, and few felt that the government pays "too much" attention to the issue.

When the federal government makes regulations for business--regulations in areas like energy or health--how much consideration do you think is given to the effects the regulations will have on the country's economic growth? Is too much consideration given to the regulations' effect on economic growth or too little?

| | |
|---|---|
| Too much | 15% |
| Too little | 47 |
| (The right amount) | 20 |
| (Don't know) | 19 |

Higher-income and higher-educated people are slightly more likely than others to feel that the government pays too little attention to the impact of regulation on growth. The sentiment that government does not pay enough attention is, however, fairly uniform throughout the population.

When the federal government makes regulations for business--regulations in areas like energy or health--how much consideration do you think is given to the effects the regulations will have on the country's economic growth? Is too much consideration given to the regulation's effect on economic growth or too little?

1. TOO MUCH 2. TOO LITTLE
3. RIGHT AMOUNT 4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1500 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 15 | 47 | 20 | 19 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 15 | 48 | 20 | 18 |
| 5 | DK | 18 | 36 | 20 | 25 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 15 | 46 | 20 | 18 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 14 | 52 | 18 | 16 |
| 13 | DK | 16 | 36 | 19 | 29 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 16 | 41 | 24 | 18 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 21 | 49 | 14 | 16 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 13 | 52 | 20 | 15 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 14 | 35 | 31 | 20 |
| 12 | DK | 11 | 31 | 21 | 37 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 13 | 46 | 18 | 24 |
| 49 | MALE | 17 | 48 | 21 | 13 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 15 | 47 | 19 | 18 |
| 11 | BLACK | 11 | 40 | 28 | 21 |
| 2 | OTHER | 20 | 59 | 6 | 15 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 23 | 51 | 14 | 11 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 14 | 50 | 20 | 16 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 14 | 44 | 18 | 25 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 17 | 43 | 22 | 17 |
| 22 | OTHER | 12 | 50 | 20 | 18 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 15 | 45 | 19 | 21 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 12 | 46 | 24 | 19 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 16 | 47 | 19 | 18 |

Consideration to effect on economic growth (continued)

1. TOO MUCH
2. TOO LITTLE
3. RIGHT AMOUNT
4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1500 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 15 | 47 | 20 | 19 |
| | 136. EDUCATION | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 15 | 31 | 26 | 28 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 11 | 49 | 19 | 20 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 14 | 46 | 20 | 20 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 23 | 51 | 14 | 11 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 12 | 50 | 20 | 17 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 19 | 50 | 17 | 15 |
| 8 | GRAD SCHOOL | 20 | 53 | 16 | 11 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | 137. RELIGION | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 15 | 45 | 21 | 18 |
| 24 | CATHOLIC | 15 | 49 | 15 | 20 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 12 | 51 | 21 | 16 |
| | 630. INCOME | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 12 | 50 | 23 | 14 |
| 8 | 7-9999 | 15 | 37 | 27 | 21 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 23 | 40 | 22 | 15 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 12 | 49 | 20 | 18 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 20 | 46 | 13 | 20 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 13 | 49 | 21 | 17 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 18 | 55 | 14 | 13 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 15 | 55 | 17 | 14 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 12 | 41 | 19 | 29 |
| 4 | DK | 4 | 41 | 22 | 32 |
| | 139. PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 14 | 44 | 20 | 22 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 17 | 47 | 18 | 17 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 19 | 44 | 22 | 15 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 15 | 49 | 18 | 19 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 16 | 50 | 17 | 16 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 10 | 49 | 21 | 20 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 14 | 49 | 17 | 20 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 12 | 45 | 30 | 13 |

Consideration to effect on economic growth (continued)

1. TOO MUCH
2. TOO LITTLE
3. RIGHT AMOUNT
4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1500 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 15 | 47 | 20 | 19 |
| | 140. POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 16 | 48 | 19 | 17 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 13 | 43 | 21 | 23 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 16 | 51 | 18 | 15 |
| 7 | DK | 15 | 34 | 26 | 25 |
| | 141. AGE | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 12 | 47 | 23 | 18 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 14 | 49 | 19 | 19 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 14 | 50 | 20 | 17 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 14 | 49 | 16 | 21 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 18 | 45 | 20 | 17 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 19 | 42 | 20 | 19 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 8 | 33 | 25 | 34 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 14 | 50 | 19 | 17 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 17 | 45 | 18 | 20 |
| 30 | RURAL | 14 | 46 | 22 | 18 |
| | AREA | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 14 | 46 | 14 | 26 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 13 | 47 | 21 | 19 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 21 | 45 | 20 | 13 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 16 | 41 | 25 | 19 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 10 | 61 | 17 | 12 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 17 | 44 | 18 | 22 |

The distinctions that people make between types of regulation are further illustrated by the next two questions. As the table shows, 44% would reduce the regulation of business in the energy area if this would help increase growth.

Some people believe that governmental regulations of all industry are so strict that companies are reluctant to invest the money needed to find, develop, and conserve energy. If cutting back somewhat on these industry regulations increased the energy supply and thereby overall economic growth, what would you be willing to have governmental regulatory agencies do?

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduce regulation of business | 44% |
| Retain the present system which works fine | 23 |
| The government should be rigorous in regulating business, despite the effect of regulation on energy supply and growth | 19 |
| (Don't know) | 14 |

Demographic breakdowns show that men and whites are more likely to favor cutting regulation than women and blacks. Those earning more than $25,000 and college graduates are also more likely to favor reducing regulation than their counterparts.

Some people believe that governmental regulations of all industry are so strict that companies are reluctant to invest the money needed to find, develop, and conserve energy. If cutting back somewhat on these industry regulations increased the energy supply and thereby overall economic growth, what would you be willing to have governmental regulatory agencies do?

1. REDUCE REG 2. KEEP PRES SYST
3. MORE REGULATION 4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1504 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 44 | 23 | 19 | 14 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 46 | 23 | 17 | 13 |
| 5 | DK | 16 | 33 | 23 | 29 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 42 | 20 | 22 | 16 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 52 | 20 | 16 | 12 |
| 13 | DK | 30 | 19 | 20 | 31 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 31 | 33 | 24 | 13 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 55 | 17 | 16 | 12 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 43 | 24 | 20 | 12 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 36 | 30 | 19 | 15 |
| 12 | DK | 32 | 23 | 14 | 31 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 37 | 24 | 20 | 18 |
| 49 | MALE | 51 | 21 | 17 | 11 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 46 | 23 | 17 | 14 |
| 10 | BLACK | 23 | 29 | 28 | 21 |
| 2 | OTHER | 65 | 11 | 21 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 46 | 23 | 22 | 9 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 45 | 25 | 18 | 12 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 39 | 25 | 20 | 16 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 47 | 21 | 14 | 17 |
| 22 | OTHER | 43 | 21 | 22 | 14 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 41 | 25 | 19 | 14 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 36 | 30 | 20 | 14 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 46 | 21 | 18 | 15 |

If cutting back increased energy supply (continued)

1. REDUCE REG
2. KEEP PRES SYST
3. MORE REGULATION
4. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1504 | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 44 | 23 | 19 | 14 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 33 | 22 | 16 | 28 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 37 | 21 | 23 | 19 |
| 32 | HIGH GRAD | 41 | 25 | 20 | 14 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 51 | 19 | 17 | 12 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 49 | 24 | 17 | 10 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 55 | 19 | 14 | 11 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 48 | 26 | 19 | 7 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 46 | 23 | 17 | 14 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 42 | 23 | 19 | 16 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 40 | 22 | 25 | 12 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 40 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 38 | 27 | 16 | 20 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 40 | 31 | 14 | 15 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 43 | 21 | 26 | 11 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 47 | 21 | 20 | 11 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 38 | 26 | 26 | 11 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 52 | 26 | 14 | 8 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 61 | 16 | 16 | 7 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 51 | 17 | 10 | 21 |
| 4 | DK | 21 | 17 | 27 | 34 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 32 | 26 | 23 | 19 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 39 | 23 | 17 | 21 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 43 | 24 | 23 | 10 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 48 | 23 | 16 | 13 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 64 | 18 | 12 | 5 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 46 | 29 | 19 | 5 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 58 | 17 | 13 | 13 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 38 | 15 | 26 | 20 |

If cutting back increased energy supply (continued)

1. REDUCE REG
2. KEEP PRES SYST
3. MORE REGULATION
4. DK

| | | Responses = 1504 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARGINALS | 44 | 23 | 19 | 14 |
| | | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | |
| 23 | | LIBERAL | 38 | 21 | 25 | 15 |
| 29 | | MODERATE | 41 | 24 | 18 | 17 |
| 42 | | CONSERVATIVE | 52 | 23 | 16 | 10 |
| 7 | | DK | 28 | 25 | 16 | 32 |
| | | 141.AGE | | | | |
| 16 | | 18-25 | 36 | 24 | 24 | 16 |
| 23 | | 26-35 | 43 | 24 | 21 | 13 |
| 16 | | 36-45 | 48 | 20 | 22 | 10 |
| 12 | | 46-55 | 41 | 27 | 16 | 16 |
| 12 | | 56-65 | 48 | 23 | 16 | 14 |
| 19 | | OVER 65 | 48 | 21 | 14 | 18 |
| 1 | | REFUSED | 58 | 21 | 6 | 15 |
| | | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | |
| 33 | | URBAN | 41 | 23 | 22 | 14 |
| 37 | | SUBURBAN | 45 | 23 | 17 | 15 |
| 30 | | RURAL | 45 | 23 | 17 | 15 |
| | | AREA | | | | |
| 15 | | NORTHEAST | 45 | 21 | 13 | 21 |
| 24 | | INDUSTRIAL | 38 | 32 | 19 | 11 |
| 13 | | MIDLANDS | 38 | 27 | 25 | 11 |
| 21 | | SOUTH | 40 | 19 | 24 | 17 |
| 14 | | CENTRAL | 70 | 14 | 6 | 9 |
| 13 | | PACIFIC | 39 | 19 | 23 | 19 |

When we turn, however, to the question of reducing regulations on toxic substances in order to increase economic growth by speeding up development of new processes and products, we find that fewer than one in five were willing to reduce these kinds of regulations; 38% want "more rigorous" regulation in this area.

Some people believe that governmental regulations to protect people from toxic and poisonous materials are so strict that companies are reluctant to invest the money needed to find and develop new products and industrial processes. If cutting back somewhat on these regulations increased investment funds and thereby overall economic growth, what would you be willing to have government regulatory agencies do?

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduce regulation of toxic and poisonous materials | 18% |
| Retain the present system which works fine | 33 |
| The government should be even more rigorous in regulating toxic and poisonous materials | 38 |
| (Don't know) | 11 |

Demographic breakdowns show that the sentiment for more, not less, regulation is fairly uniform throughout the population.

## CORPORATE TAXATION

We have seen that Americans are concerned about issues of economic growth--particularly as those issues relate to solving the economic problems facing the country and increasing employment. Furthermore, we have seen that Americans want business and government to work more closely together to achieve growth, and they are willing to see government reduce some kinds of regulations that may be hampering business progress. We went on to test public attitudes toward some specific policies in the areas of taxation and government spending that might increase growth.

The question of whether tax cuts should be coupled with spending cuts has been a topic of political debate. We tried to determine how the public felt about at least part of this debate by posing a choice to them of lower taxes coupled with cuts in government programs or of no tax cuts with a stable level of programs. (Of course, the issue is further complicated by those who argue that a cut in taxes would stimulate the economy enough to produce more revenue and thus make program cuts unnecessary. For this survey, we did not test that possibility.)

As the table below shows, when asked about tax cuts coupled with cuts in spending, a large majority endorse the idea. Only about a quarter of the people reject a tax cut so that spending on programs can be maintained.

Over the last few years, there has been a debate in the country over exactly what the level of government spending and taxes should be. Some people argue that taxes should be lowered, even if this causes various kinds of government programs to be reduced or curtailed. Others argue that government spending must be determined by the needs of the country and that taxes have to be kept at a level to raise the money required to finance the needed government programs. In general, over the last few years have you personally become more supportive of lowering taxes even if spending has to be cut as a result, or have you become supportive of keeping taxes at whatever level is required to finance needed programs and spending?

| | |
|---|---|
| More supportive of lowering taxes, even if spending has to be cut as a result | 61% |
| (Don't know) | 13 |
| More supportive of keeping taxes at whatever level is required to finance needed government programs | 26 |

The demographic breakdowns show a number of interesting points. While still giving plurality support to tax cuts, black respondents are more likely to want programs maintained. Those aged 46-55 and living in the Central region of the country are more likely to support tax cuts.

In general, over the last few years have you personally become more supportive of lowering taxes even if spending has to be cut as a result, or have you become supportive of keeping taxes at whatever level is required to finance needed programs and spending?

1. LOWERING TAXES 2. DK
3. KEEPING LEVEL

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1498 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 61 | 13 | 26 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 63 | 12 | 25 |
| 5 | DK | 50 | 26 | 24 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 57 | 12 | 30 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | DK | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 70 | 10 | 20 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 64 | 10 | 27 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 51 | 18 | 31 |
| 12 | DK | 44 | 26 | 30 |
| | 129.SEX | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 62 | 15 | 24 |
| 49 | MALE | 61 | 11 | 29 |
| | 130.RACE | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 63 | 13 | 25 |
| 10 | BLACK | 48 | 12 | 40 |
| 2 | OTHER | 71 | 18 | 11 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 58 | 13 | 30 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 64 | 13 | 23 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 62 | 14 | 25 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 62 | 13 | 26 |
| 22 | OTHER | 57 | 12 | 31 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 57 | 15 | 28 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 59 | 15 | 27 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 63 | 12 | 25 |

Lowering taxes vs keeping same level (continued)

1. LOWERING TAXES 2. DK
3. KEEPING LEVEL

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1498 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 61 | 13 | 26 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 56 | 15 | 28 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 59 | 17 | 24 |
| 32 | HIGH GRAD | 64 | 12 | 25 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 68 | 10 | 22 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 60 | 10 | 30 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 66 | 12 | 22 |
| 8 | GRAD SCHOOL | 54 | 12 | 34 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 61 | 12 | 26 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 62 | 12 | 27 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 61 | 16 | 23 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 57 | 12 | 31 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 63 | 10 | 26 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 59 | 13 | 28 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 61 | 16 | 23 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 58 | 9 | 33 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 63 | 12 | 25 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 68 | 12 | 20 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 68 | 11 | 21 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 56 | 20 | 24 |
| 4 | DK | 63 | 15 | 22 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 56 | 14 | 30 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 57 | 16 | 27 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 64 | 10 | 26 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 63 | 13 | 24 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 73 | 8 | 19 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 61 | 10 | 29 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 73 | 8 | 19 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 52 | 19 | 29 |

Lowering taxes vs keeping same level (continued)

1. LOWERING TAXES 2. DK
3. KEEPING LEVEL

| | Responses = 1498 | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 61 | 13 | 26 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 55 | 11 | 33 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 58 | 16 | 26 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 68 | 10 | 22 |
| 7 | DK | 55 | 18 | 26 |
| | 141.AGE | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 58 | 12 | 30 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 60 | 16 | 24 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 64 | 9 | 27 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 70 | 8 | 22 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 60 | 13 | 27 |
| 20 | OVER 65 | 59 | 14 | 26 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 38 | 41 | 21 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 58 | 11 | 31 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 64 | 15 | 22 |
| 30 | RURAL | 61 | 12 | 27 |
| | AREA | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 59 | 16 | 25 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 63 | 11 | 25 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 66 | 9 | 25 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 58 | 13 | 29 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 71 | 11 | 19 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 50 | 17 | 33 |

One effect of tax cuts--and one reason that they have been urged as a method of encouraging industrial growth--would be to leave business with more after-tax profit. Some analysts argue that such profits are needed to build new plants and buy new equipment to make industry more productive and competitive. To test public reaction to this idea, we asked respondents whether they agreed that growth and competitive ability have been negatively affected because profits are too low. As the table shows, 54% of the people tended to agree that low profits have slowed economic growth, while 34% disagree.

Some people say that economic growth and the ability to compete internationally have slowed in the U.S. recently because business and industry are not making enough profit to invest in new plants and new equipment. Do you strongly agree, agree, or strongly disagree with this view?

| | |
|---|---|
| Strongly agree | 20% |
| Agree | 34 |
| Disagree | 24 |
| Strongly disagree | 10 |
| (Don't know) | 12 |

Demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated respondents are somewhat more likely than others to agree that low profits are a factor slowing growth and international competitiveness.

Some people say that economic growth and the ability to compete internationally has slowed in the U.S. recently because business and industry are not making enough profit to invest in new plants and new equipment. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this view?

1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE
3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1502 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 20 | 34 | 24 | 10 | 12 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 20 | 34 | 25 | 10 | 11 |
| 5 | DK | 18 | 32 | 21 | 10 | 19 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 21 | 34 | 24 | 9 | 11 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 22 | 33 | 24 | 10 | 11 |
| 13 | DK | 15 | 35 | 19 | 9 | 23 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 18 | 36 | 27 | 9 | 11 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 29 | 28 | 23 | 10 | 10 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 19 | 37 | 25 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 18 | 36 | 27 | 7 | 11 |
| 12 | DK | 9 | 28 | 21 | 13 | 28 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 19 | 34 | 23 | 8 | 16 |
| 49 | MALE | 22 | 33 | 26 | 12 | 8 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 21 | 34 | 24 | 10 | 11 |
| 10 | BLACK | 18 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 19 |
| 2 | OTHER | 11 | 63 | 17 | 3 | 6 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 22 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 9 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 21 | 33 | 27 | 9 | 10 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 20 | 32 | 22 | 11 | 14 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 21 | 34 | 23 | 8 | 15 |
| 22 | OTHER | 19 | 36 | 24 | 11 | 11 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 20 | 31 | 27 | 12 | 10 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 16 | 32 | 28 | 11 | 13 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 21 | 34 | 23 | 9 | 13 |

Not enough profit to reinvest (continued)

1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE
3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE
5. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1502 | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 20 | 34 | 24 | 10 | 12 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 13 | 34 | 22 | 11 | 20 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 20 | 36 | 19 | 8 | 17 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 18 | 33 | 22 | 13 | 14 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 30 | 39 | 12 | 8 | 12 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 19 | 33 | 30 | 9 | 9 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 26 | 31 | 32 | 7 | 5 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 23 | 33 | 27 | 9 | 8 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 20 | 35 | 23 | 9 | 13 |
| 24 | CATHOLIC | 17 | 33 | 28 | 12 | 10 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 26 | 29 | 24 | 11 | 10 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 21 | 36 | 19 | 5 | 17 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 15 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 13 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 19 | 34 | 22 | 10 | 15 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 14 | 39 | 25 | 10 | 13 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 17 | 37 | 29 | 10 | 7 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 17 | 38 | 26 | 13 | 6 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 11 | 7 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 25 | 25 | 31 | 12 | 7 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 21 | 30 | 26 | 8 | 16 |
| 4 | DK | 30 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 33 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 18 | 34 | 23 | 11 | 14 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 13 | 34 | 29 | 10 | 14 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 21 | 37 | 23 | 11 | 8 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 21 | 28 | 23 | 13 | 14 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 26 | 32 | 18 | 13 | 11 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 21 | 38 | 26 | 7 | 8 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 32 | 33 | 21 | 5 | 9 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 17 | 34 | 28 | 4 | 16 |

Not enough profit to reinvest (continued)

1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE
3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE
5. DK

| | Responses = 1502 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 20 | 34 | 24 | 10 | 12 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | |
| 23 | LIBERAL | 16 | 32 | 28 | 15 | 9 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 20 | 34 | 24 | 9 | 13 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 23 | 36 | 24 | 8 | 8 |
| 7 | DK | 17 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 41 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 18 | 35 | 21 | 10 | 15 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 17 | 36 | 28 | 10 | 9 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 22 | 29 | 29 | 11 | 9 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 12 | 10 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 18 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 13 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 23 | 37 | 17 | 7 | 16 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 8 | 51 | 15 | 9 | 17 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 19 | 30 | 26 | 11 | 13 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 24 | 36 | 22 | 9 | 10 |
| 30 | RURAL | 17 | 35 | 25 | 10 | 14 |
| | AREA | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 19 | 24 | 31 | 11 | 15 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 26 | 31 | 26 | 10 | 8 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 15 | 35 | 25 | 15 | 11 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 19 | 31 | 23 | 10 | 18 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 20 | 46 | 19 | 3 | 12 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 18 | 40 | 22 | 11 | 9 |

We next asked respondents how they would feel about tax cuts for business that would increase their profits if business said that it would use the money for new plants and equipment to create new jobs. Despite the fact that we presented the counter-argument that larger profits could be used for higher salaries and dividends rather than for new plants and jobs, the overwhelming majority of Americans would support tax cuts for business.

Some people say that when businesses have higher profits, they simply raise executive salaries and benefits or increase dividends to stockholders. Other people say that when businesses have higher profits, some of the additional money is used to buy new equipment and this creates additional jobs. Would you favor or oppose tax cuts for business if business said it would use some of the money it saved to buy new equipment and create additional jobs?

| | |
|---|---|
| Favor | 69% |
| (Don't know) | 13 |
| Oppose | 19 |

When we compare the results of the last two questions we see that while there is a correlation between believing that not enough investment is available and supporting tax cuts, there is majority support for tax cuts even among those who strongly disagree with the idea that profits are low. Clearly, the hope of increasing employment through higher investment carries weight even among those who do not feel the lack of profits and investment is a problem.

| Attitude of respondents toward the idea that low profits are problem: | % of respondents in each group who would agree with a tax cut |
|---|---|
| Strongly agree | 78% |
| Agree | 76 |
| Disagree | 64 |
| Strongly disagree | 53 |

We next asked respondents about three specific business tax cuts that might take place. As the table shows, a large majority of Americans back the idea of increasing tax credits for businesses that build new factories or buy new equipment. A somewhat smaller majority accept the idea of business being allowed to value machinery at its replacement cost rather than its purchase cost for purposes of depreciation. Finally, almost half the respondents reject the idea of allowing business to deduct the cost of dividends from corporate taxes.

Now, I'm going to read you some programs that might be used to encourage business to build more factories and buy more equipment. Would you favor or oppose each of these?

| | Favor | (Don't know) | Oppose |
|---|---|---|---|
| Increasing the tax credit that business gets when it builds new factories or buys new equipment. | 69% | 12 | 19 |
| Allowing business to take larger tax deductions on equipment by valuing the equipment at what it actually would cost to replace today--rather than on what it originally cost to buy the equipment several years ago. Since inflation is constantly increasing the price of new equipment, this would increase business tax deductions. | 57% | 18 | 25 |
| Allowing business to deduct from its federal income taxes the entire cost of the dividends it pays to stock owners--the way it now deducts the entire cost of the interest it pays on its debt. | 30% | 21 | 49 |

From these responses it seems that Americans tend to favor those policies perceived as having a direct linkage to creating more employment. The more remote the connection to employment is, the less certain people seem to be that this benefit will actually occur.

In general, the demographic breakdowns of these responses all showed similar patterns, with higher-income and better-educated respondents showing a slightly greater tendency to support business tax cuts.

One of the great debates about taxes has involved whether cuts in business taxes or cuts in personal taxes would do more good for the economy. We presented part of the case on each side of this debate to respondents and asked them which they preferred. A majority of respondents favor tax cuts for individuals rather than cuts for business. This does not mean that they do not favor the business tax cuts they supported earlier, just that they would prefer to see their own taxes cut--if forced to make this choice.

Some people say that lowering taxes on business would increase business investments, jobs, and the supply of goods and, therefore, lead to more rapid economic growth. Other people say that lowering personal taxes on individuals would increase the demand for goods and this would lead to more business investment, jobs, and economic growth. Given conditions today, if the government could only lower taxes on business or lower taxes on individuals, which would you prefer to have it do? Would you prefer to have the government lower taxes on individuals and keep business taxes at their present level, or would you prefer to have the government lower business taxes and keep individual taxes at their present levels?

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower taxes on individuals and keep business taxes at present level | 54% |
| Lower taxes on business and keep individual taxes at present level | 14 |
| (Lower both taxes equally) | 20 |
| (Leave as is) | 5 |
| (Don't know) | 7 |

Demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated respondents are somewhat more favorable to the idea of cutting business taxes or at least sharing the cut between personal and business taxes. However, virtually every group gave majority or near majority support to cutting individual taxes.

## Increasing international competitiveness

We also tested public reactions to several ideas for increasing American competitiveness with foreign business. The first of these was relaxing anti-trust laws to permit companies to

work together in developing new markets and products, as some foreign countries permit, or even encourage their industries to do. As the table shows, a large majority of Americans felt this was a good idea.

Today in the United States it is usually illegal--an anti-trust violation--for companies to work jointly on research and development projects and to develop new export markets. Some people argue that these current laws are wrong. They say that because many such projects are so complex and expensive, most individual companies can no longer do them alone. They say we should change these laws to allow companies to work together on research and development projects and to develop export markets. Once a new project or export market is developed, the companies which jointly worked together before, would then have to compete against each other. Do you think this idea of allowing companies to work together on research and development projects and developing export markets is a good idea or a bad idea?

| | |
|---|---|
| Good idea | 63% |
| (Neutral) | 14 |
| Bad idea | 12 |
| (Don't know) | 12 |

Support for this idea is fairly uniform in all groups.

A majority of Americans also reacted favorably to the idea that the U.S. should imitate some foreign programs, like those of Japan, designed to help business develop new products and processes and then market them abroad.

Some experts say that one of the major reasons Japanese industry has been able to compete so successfully with United States industry is that the Japanese government provides a great deal of help to Japanese business and industry. These experts say that the Japanese government protects vital industries in areas like defense, electronics, and construction; stimulates the growth of new industries; and helps companies and workers in declining industries find new investment opportunities and jobs. These experts believe that similar kinds of programs will have to be set up in the U.S. if U.S. business and industry are to compete successfully with the Japanese in the years ahead. In general, do you tend to agree with this view or not?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes, these programs should be set up in the U.S. | 55% |
| (Don't know) | 20 |
| No, these programs should not be set up in the U.S. | 25 |

Demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated people are a little more skeptical than others about this program. Residents of the Industrial states are more favorable than people in other areas.

Set up programs like Japan or not?

1. YES 2. NOT SURE
3. NO

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1504 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 55 | 20 | 25 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 54 | 20 | 26 |
| 5 | DK | 52 | 24 | 25 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 61 | 19 | 20 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 57 | 19 | 24 |
| 13 | DK | 52 | 28 | 20 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 54 | 16 | 29 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 44 | 17 | 38 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 62 | 18 | 20 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 59 | 24 | 17 |
| 12 | DK | 45 | 29 | 26 |
| | 129.SEX | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 53 | 22 | 25 |
| 48 | MALE | 57 | 18 | 25 |
| | 130.RACE | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 55 | 18 | 26 |
| 10 | BLACK | 58 | 29 | 13 |
| 2 | OTHER | 54 | 20 | 26 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 56 | 8 | 36 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 51 | 19 | 30 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 55 | 23 | 23 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 59 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | OTHER | 58 | 19 | 23 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 55 | 16 | 29 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 56 | 21 | 23 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 56 | 20 | 24 |

Set up programs like Japan or not (continued)

1. YES 2. NOT SURE
3. NO

| | | Responses = 1504 | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARGINALS | 55 | 20 | 25 |
| | | 136.EDUCATION | | | |
| 9 | | SOME GRADE | 51 | 34 | 15 |
| 15 | | SOME HIGH | 61 | 23 | 16 |
| 31 | | HIGH GRAD | 60 | 20 | 19 |
| 4 | | TECH-VOC | 53 | 16 | 30 |
| 19 | | SOME COLLEGE | 55 | 16 | 29 |
| 13 | | GRAD COLLEGE | 48 | 13 | 39 |
| 7 | | GRAD SCHOOL | 44 | 15 | 40 |
| 0 | | REFUSED | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 137.RELIGION | | | |
| 61 | | PROTESTANT | 54 | 20 | 26 |
| 25 | | CATHOLIC | 60 | 19 | 21 |
| 14 | | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 53 | 20 | 27 |
| | | 630.INCOME | | | |
| 14 | | 0-6999 | 62 | 24 | 14 |
| 9 | | 7-9999 | 52 | 26 | 22 |
| 8 | | 10-12999 | 61 | 16 | 22 |
| 7 | | 13-14999 | 53 | 24 | 23 |
| 12 | | 15-19999 | 59 | 14 | 27 |
| 14 | | 20-24999 | 60 | 17 | 23 |
| 11 | | 25-34999 | 47 | 20 | 33 |
| 9 | | 35K AND OVER | 43 | 19 | 38 |
| 10 | | REFUSED | 52 | 19 | 29 |
| 4 | | DK | 63 | 19 | 18 |
| | | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | |
| 20 | | DEM-STRONG | 58 | 25 | 16 |
| 19 | | DEM-WEAK | 59 | 21 | 20 |
| 11 | | IND-LEANS DEM | 59 | 17 | 24 |
| 15 | | IND-NO LEAN | 57 | 16 | 27 |
| 8 | | IND-LEANS REP | 47 | 15 | 38 |
| 9 | | REP-WEAK | 53 | 17 | 30 |
| 11 | | REP-STRONG | 44 | 20 | 35 |
| 7 | | UNDECIDED | 59 | 21 | 20 |

Set up programs like Japan or not (continued)

1. YES 2. NOT SURE
3. NO

| | | Responses = 1504 | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARGINALS | 55 | 20 | 25 |
| | | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | |
| 22 | | LIBERAL | 57 | 20 | 22 |
| 29 | | MODERATE | 54 | 22 | 25 |
| 42 | | CONSERVATIVE | 57 | 16 | 27 |
| 7 | | DK | 48 | 31 | 22 |
| | | 141.AGE | | | |
| 16 | | 18-25 | 62 | 17 | 21 |
| 23 | | 26-35 | 58 | 17 | 25 |
| 16 | | 36-45 | 48 | 21 | 31 |
| 12 | | 46-55 | 51 | 20 | 29 |
| 12 | | 56-65 | 54 | 22 | 24 |
| 19 | | OVER 65 | 58 | 22 | 20 |
| 1 | | REFUSED | 41 | 15 | 45 |
| | | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | |
| 33 | | URBAN | 54 | 21 | 25 |
| 37 | | SUBURBAN | 56 | 19 | 25 |
| 30 | | RURAL | 57 | 18 | 25 |
| | | AREA | | | |
| 15 | | NORTHEAST | 58 | 28 | 14 |
| 24 | | INDUSTRIAL | 66 | 15 | 20 |
| 13 | | MIDLANDS | 52 | 15 | 33 |
| 21 | | SOUTH | 49 | 23 | 28 |
| 14 | | CENTRAL | 53 | 22 | 25 |
| 13 | | PACIFIC | 50 | 17 | 33 |

## CREDIBLE SPOKESPERSONS

Various groups and institutions in our society claim to represent the views of the "average American" on issues like economic growth, environmental issues, and energy policy. In order to test the public's own perception of the representativeness of some of these groups and institutions, we presented respondents with a list of five--the AFL-CIO national labor organization; a group of business leaders; Ralph Nader and other consumerists; scientific experts; and newspaper, television, and radio reporters. Respondents were asked how much they would trust each group to represent the interests of people like themselves on energy, economic, and environmental issues.

As the first table shows, respondents were most likely to trust scientific experts on the issue of <u>energy policy</u>--followed by Ralph Nader and other consumerists, media reporters, the AFL-CIO, and business leaders.

I'm going to read you a list of groups and institutions which sometimes claim to represent the average American and which the government might respond to on various issues. I'm going to read you three issues now, and I'd like you to tell me how much you would trust each group to represent the interests of people like you.

First, on the issue of energy policy, would you say each of these groups or institutions represents your interests always, most of the time, about half the time, almost never, or never?

SCALE:
1. Always
2. Most of the time
3. Half of the time
4. Almost never
5. Never
6. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The AFL-CIO national labor organization | (6% | 21) 27% | 25 | (17 | 18) 35% | 13 |
| A group of business leaders | (4% | 20) 24% | 33 | (21 | 13) 34% | 9 |
| Ralph Nader and other consumerists | (14% | 31) 45% | 20 | (11 | 11) 22% | 12 |
| Scientific experts | (12% | 40) 52% | 26 | (8 | 5) 13% | 10 |
| Newspaper, television, and radio reporters | (9% | 29) 38% | 32 | (13 | 11) 24% | 6 |

A look at the demographics shows that those who find scientific experts representative of their interests are more likely to be upper-income respondents, and residents of the Central states. Those viewing business leaders as representative of their interests tend to earn $25-35,000 a year, be conservative, and be over 65. Complete demographic breakdowns of the scientist and business leader questions follow.

On the issue of energy policy, would you say a group of scientific experts represents your interests always, most of the time, half of the time, almost never, or never?

1. ALWAYS 2. MOST
3. HALF 4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER 6. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 12 | 40 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 12 | 42 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 10 |
| 5 | DK | 12 | 29 | 27 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 11 | 34 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 10 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 11 | 40 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| 13 | DK | 15 | 36 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 14 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 12 | 40 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 14 | 34 | 31 | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 10 | 43 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 13 | 37 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| 12 | DK | 11 | 37 | 22 | 4 | 5 | 20 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 11 | 40 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| 49 | MALE | 12 | 40 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 12 | 41 | 27 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| 10 | BLACK | 9 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 22 |
| 2 | OTHER | 12 | 57 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 13 | 37 | 34 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 12 | 45 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 14 | 32 | 26 | 9 | 7 | 11 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 11 | 39 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| 22 | OTHER | 9 | 43 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 11 | 38 | 26 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 11 | 35 | 33 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 12 | 41 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 10 |

Scientific experts (continued)

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1506 | | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 12 | 40 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 10 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 24 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 14 | 36 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 14 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 13 | 39 | 25 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 10 | 35 | 28 | 9 | 13 | 5 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 11 | 41 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 10 | 49 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 13 | 43 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 10 | 39 | 26 | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 13 | 41 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 16 | 41 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 6 | 43 | 21 | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 10 | 33 | 29 | 12 | 4 | 11 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 13 | 31 | 23 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 18 | 40 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 13 | 42 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 13 | 40 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 12 | 43 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 12 | 45 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 11 | 40 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 16 |
| 4 | DK | 16 | 30 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 22 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 13 | 39 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 14 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 8 | 44 | 26 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 14 | 44 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 14 | 33 | 31 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 9 | 44 | 28 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 14 | 38 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 11 | 41 | 28 | 8 | 3 | 10 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 10 | 33 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 17 |

Scientific experts (continued)

1. ALWAYS 2. MOST
3. HALF 4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER 6. DK

| | | Responses = 1506 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARGINALS | 12 | 40 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| | | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | | |
| 22 | | LIBERAL | 13 | 43 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| 29 | | MODERATE | 11 | 39 | 25 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| 42 | | CONSERVATIVE | 12 | 41 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 7 | | DK | 9 | 28 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 23 |
| | | 141.AGE | | | | | | |
| 16 | | 18-25 | 14 | 41 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 9 |
| 23 | | 26-35 | 12 | 40 | 28 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 16 | | 36-45 | 10 | 41 | 25 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| 12 | | 46-55 | 16 | 34 | 28 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 12 | | 56-65 | 10 | 38 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| 19 | | OVER 65 | 10 | 42 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 15 |
| 1 | | REFUSED | 6 | 17 | 30 | 23 | 6 | 17 |
| | | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | | |
| 33 | | URBAN | 12 | 36 | 26 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| 37 | | SUBURBAN | 11 | 41 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| 30 | | RURAL | 12 | 42 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| | | AREA | | | | | | |
| 15 | | NORTHEAST | 13 | 34 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 14 |
| 24 | | INDUSTRIAL | 13 | 40 | 26 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 13 | | MIDLANDS | 10 | 37 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 13 |
| 21 | | SOUTH | 11 | 39 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 13 |
| 14 | | CENTRAL | 9 | 55 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 13 | | PACIFIC | 12 | 33 | 32 | 12 | 7 | 5 |

On the issue of energy policy, would you say a group of business leaders represents your interests always, most of the time, half of the time, almost never, or never?

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1505 | | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 4 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 4 | 21 | 33 | 20 | 13 | 9 |
| 5 | DK | 1 | 19 | 26 | 31 | 11 | 11 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 4 | 17 | 34 | 20 | 16 | 8 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 4 | 21 | 32 | 22 | 14 | 7 |
| 13 | DK | 4 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 9 | 18 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 4 | 18 | 38 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 5 | 20 | 30 | 22 | 16 | 6 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 4 | 21 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 7 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 5 | 21 | 36 | 22 | 10 | 7 |
| 12 | DK | 4 | 17 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 22 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 4 | 20 | 34 | 19 | 12 | 11 |
| 49 | MALE | 4 | 21 | 32 | 22 | 14 | 6 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 4 | 21 | 34 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| 10 | BLACK | 3 | 14 | 28 | 19 | 21 | 15 |
| 2 | OTHER | 6 | 20 | 17 | 40 | 11 | 6 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 6 | 16 | 31 | 25 | 16 | 7 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 3 | 20 | 36 | 24 | 9 | 9 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 5 | 17 | 33 | 20 | 19 | 7 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 7 | 23 | 31 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| 22 | OTHER | 2 | 21 | 32 | 20 | 16 | 10 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 2 | 18 | 30 | 24 | 17 | 9 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 3 | 14 | 44 | 18 | 18 | 4 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 5 | 22 | 32 | 21 | 12 | 10 |

Group of business leaders (continued)

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 4 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 3 | 17 | 27 | 16 | 18 | 19 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 7 | 17 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 15 |
| 31 | HIGH GRAD | 4 | 20 | 33 | 22 | 14 | 7 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 7 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 11 | 5 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 4 | 22 | 36 | 21 | 12 | 6 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 3 | 22 | 39 | 19 | 11 | 6 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 2 | 16 | 33 | 24 | 15 | 10 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 4 | 21 | 33 | 21 | 11 | 9 |
| 24 | CATHOLIC | 3 | 20 | 34 | 19 | 17 | 7 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 5 | 16 | 29 | 24 | 16 | 10 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 4 | 17 | 30 | 27 | 9 | 13 |
| 8 | 7-9999 | 4 | 22 | 31 | 18 | 15 | 10 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 6 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 23 | 3 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 7 | 19 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 7 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 5 | 19 | 37 | 19 | 13 | 7 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 3 | 15 | 41 | 22 | 14 | 5 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 3 | 26 | 31 | 24 | 10 | 6 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 2 | 20 | 34 | 17 | 18 | 9 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 4 | 31 | 30 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| 4 | DK | 8 | 9 | 26 | 21 | 14 | 22 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 5 | 15 | 31 | 21 | 16 | 12 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 4 | 22 | 32 | 23 | 11 | 8 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 4 | 18 | 32 | 27 | 16 | 4 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 3 | 15 | 40 | 16 | 18 | 8 |
| 8 | IND-LEANS REP | 4 | 29 | 32 | 18 | 13 | 4 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 5 | 24 | 30 | 23 | 7 | 10 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 4 | 28 | 36 | 16 | 9 | 6 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 3 | 15 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 19 |

Group of business leaders (continued)

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARGINALS | | 4 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 5 | 16 | 31 | 24 | 18 | 6 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 3 | 18 | 37 | 21 | 12 | 10 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 5 | 25 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 6 |
| 7 | DK | 5 | 16 | 29 | 16 | 7 | 26 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 4 | 18 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 9 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 3 | 17 | 33 | 24 | 14 | 8 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 2 | 22 | 36 | 18 | 16 | 6 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 4 | 19 | 36 | 17 | 14 | 10 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 5 | 18 | 36 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| 19 | OVER 65 | 7 | 26 | 26 | 19 | 10 | 12 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 0 | 32 | 40 | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 3 | 17 | 33 | 22 | 17 | 8 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 4 | 19 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 8 |
| 30 | RURAL | 6 | 24 | 32 | 18 | 10 | 10 |
| | AREA | | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 3 | 21 | 38 | 13 | 14 | 11 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 5 | 23 | 29 | 20 | 16 | 6 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 1 | 19 | 37 | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 6 | 22 | 29 | 16 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 6 | 17 | 36 | 27 | 9 | 6 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 1 | 15 | 33 | 30 | 14 | 7 |

On the matter of environmental policy, scientific experts are again viewed as most often trustworthy, again followed by Ralph Nader, the media, labor, and business leaders.

On the issue of environmental policy, would you say each of these groups represents your interests always, most of the time, about half the time, almost never, or never?

SCALE:
1. Always
2. Most of the time
3. Half of the time
4. Almost never
5. Never
6. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The AFL-CIO national labor organization | (5% | 21) 26% | 24 | (17 | 19) 36% | 14 |
| A group of business leaders | (3% | 21) 24% | 30 | (22 | 15) 37% | 9 |
| Ralph Nader and other consumerists | (15% | 32) 47% | 21 | (11 | 10) 21% | 10 |
| Scientific experts | (13% | 35) 48% | 30 | (8 | 6) 14% | 9 |
| Newspaper, television, and radio reporters | (10% | 29) 39% | 34 | (11 | 11) 22% | 6 |

Looking at the demographics, we see that those who most often perceive scientific experts as representative on environmental policy tend to be better-educated respondents, and those aged 18-25. A complete demographic breakdown of this question follows.

On the issue of environmental policy would you say a group of scientific experts represents your interests always, most of the time, half of the time, almost never, or never?

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1505 | | | | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 13 | 35 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 14 | 37 | 30 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| 5 | DK | 14 | 31 | 28 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 12 | 30 | 28 | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 12 | 36 | 32 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| 13 | DK | 15 | 30 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 14 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 16 | 36 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 15 | 33 | 32 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 13 | 36 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 14 | 32 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 12 | DK | 11 | 37 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 21 |
| | 129.SEX | | | | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 14 | 37 | 27 | 7 | 5 | 11 |
| 49 | MALE | 13 | 33 | 32 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| | 130.RACE | | | | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 14 | 36 | 30 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| 10 | BLACK | 8 | 25 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 20 |
| 2 | OTHER | 6 | 35 | 42 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 18 | 34 | 29 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 12 | 44 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 14 | 28 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 9 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 11 | 33 | 32 | 8 | 6 | 10 |
| 22 | OTHER | 15 | 34 | 26 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 12 | 33 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 9 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 17 | 35 | 29 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 13 | 36 | 30 | 7 | 5 | 9 |

Scientific experts (continued)

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARGINALS | 13 | 35 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| | | 136. EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| 9 | | SOME GRADE | 13 | 23 | 24 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| 15 | | SOME HIGH | 13 | 28 | 25 | 9 | 8 | 18 |
| 32 | | HIGH GRAD | 15 | 35 | 29 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| 4 | | TECH-VOC | 9 | 33 | 37 | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| 19 | | SOME COLLEGE | 12 | 38 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 13 | | GRAD COLLEGE | 14 | 44 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 7 | | GRAD SCHOOL | 13 | 43 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 137. RELIGION | | | | | | |
| 61 | | PROTESTANT | 13 | 32 | 31 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| 25 | | CATHOLIC | 12 | 40 | 31 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 14 | | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 17 | 42 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| | | 630. INCOME | | | | | | |
| 14 | | 0-6999 | 8 | 30 | 29 | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| 9 | | 7-9999 | 10 | 33 | 32 | 11 | 4 | 11 |
| 8 | | 10-12999 | 14 | 28 | 25 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 7 | | 13-14999 | 13 | 41 | 25 | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| 12 | | 15-19999 | 15 | 37 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| 14 | | 20-24999 | 14 | 37 | 34 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| 11 | | 25-34999 | 15 | 37 | 35 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | | 35K AND OVER | 17 | 42 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | | REFUSED | 13 | 33 | 24 | 7 | 7 | 16 |
| 4 | | DK | 20 | 36 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| | | 139. PARTY PREFERENCE | | | | | | |
| 20 | | DEM-STRONG | 13 | 31 | 26 | 9 | 7 | 13 |
| 19 | | DEM-WEAK | 12 | 37 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| 11 | | IND-LEANS DEM | 17 | 34 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | | IND-NO LEAN | 13 | 35 | 33 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| 7 | | IND-LEANS REP | 9 | 44 | 23 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| 9 | | REP-WEAK | 15 | 39 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 11 | | REP-STRONG | 14 | 34 | 33 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| 7 | | UNDECIDED | 15 | 28 | 28 | 9 | 5 | 15 |

Scientific experts (continued)

1. ALWAYS
2. MOST
3. HALF
4. ALMOST NEVER
5. NEVER
6. DK

| | Responses = 1505 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARGINALS | 13 | 35 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | | | | |
| 22 | LIBERAL | 13 | 40 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| 29 | MODERATE | 12 | 36 | 27 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| 42 | CONSERVATIVE | 15 | 33 | 34 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 7 | DK | 10 | 26 | 27 | 6 | 11 | 21 |
| | 141.AGE | | | | | | |
| 16 | 18-25 | 17 | 38 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| 23 | 26-35 | 12 | 35 | 33 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| 16 | 36-45 | 13 | 38 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| 12 | 46-55 | 18 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| 12 | 56-65 | 10 | 38 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 7 |
| 20 | OVER 65 | 11 | 30 | 32 | 6 | 7 | 14 |
| 1 | REFUSED | 15 | 25 | 23 | 15 | 13 | 9 |
| | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | | | | |
| 33 | URBAN | 13 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| 37 | SUBURBAN | 12 | 35 | 33 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| 30 | RURAL | 15 | 34 | 29 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| | AREA | | | | | | |
| 15 | NORTHEAST | 14 | 37 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 24 | INDUSTRIAL | 17 | 33 | 29 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| 13 | MIDLANDS | 13 | 37 | 26 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
| 21 | SOUTH | 10 | 37 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 14 | CENTRAL | 11 | 32 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 13 | PACIFIC | 15 | 35 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 5 |

Interestingly, when we move to the topic of economic growth policy, all five groups and institutions are clustered together fairly closely in terms of perceived trustworthiness to represent the average person's interests. As the table below shows, scientific experts are somewhat more likely to be trusted, followed by the media. But all five groups and institutions are perceived to be essentially equal in representing the interests of the average person on the issue of economic growth.

On the issue of economic growth policy, would you say each of these groups or institutions represents your interests always, most of the time, about half the time, almost never, or never?

SCALE:
1. Always
2. Most of the time
3. Half of the time
4. Almost never
5. Never
6. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The AFL-CIO national labor organization | (9% | 27) 36% | 25 | (12 | 15) 27% | 12 |
| A group of business leaders | (7% | 29) 36% | 30 | (15 | 10) 25% | 9 |
| Ralph Nader and other consumerists | (11% | 25) 36% | 26 | (13 | 12) 25% | 13 |
| Scientific experts | (8% | 30) 38% | 33 | (10 | 7) 17% | 11 |
| Newspaper, television, and radio reporters | (9% | 29) 38% | 32 | (13 | 10) 23% | 8 |

Demographically, the increase in the perception that business leaders are more representative of the average person's interests on economic growth policy (as compared to the other two issues) comes mostly from lower-income groups (especially those earning $4-10,000 a year) and those with lesser degrees of education. Residents of the Industrial region are also more likely to feel this way than people in other areas.

Interestingly, the decrease in the perception that scientific experts are representative of the average person's interests on economic growth policy (as compared to the other two issues) comes mostly from those groups that previously were most trusting in them, that is, better-educated and higher-income people.

## TOXIC WASTE SITES

Earlier in this report, we saw the fact that more Americans favored regulation to protect consumer health and safety than expressed approval of business regulation in general. One reason for this may be the publicity given to the toxic waste problem at places like Love Canal. In the final question in this survey, we asked respondents to choose between two estimates of the number of toxic waste sites that exist in the country.

As the table below indicates, most respondents felt that there was a great number rather than just a few instances where improperly disposed of toxic wastes represent a threat to the public health.

Some experts say that there are about 50,000 toxic and poisonous chemical waste sites around the country that pose serious health and safety threats to the public. Other experts say that while there are these sites, most were built and are maintained safely and, thus, pose no threat to public health and safety. They argue that only a few of these sites pose a risk to the public and those that do can be cleaned up safely and promptly. In general, which view is closer to your own?

| | |
|---|---|
| There are 50,000 toxic and poisonous chemical waste sites which are a threat to public health and safety | 52% |
| (Don't know) | 23 |
| There are relatively few chemical waste sites which pose a threat and these can be cleaned up | 25 |

Looking at the demographic breakdowns of this question, we see that residents of the Northeast and Industrial areas are somewhat more likely to see thousands of dangerous sites, as are those under the age of 25.

Some experts say that there are about 50,000 toxic and poisonous chemical waste sites around the country that pose serious health and safety threats to the public. Other experts say that while there are these sites, most were built and are maintained safely and, thus, pose no threat to public health and safety. They argue that only a few of these sites pose a risk to the public and those that do can be cleaned up safely and promptly. In general, which view is closer to your own?

1. WASTE SITES THREAT 2. DK
3. FEW SITES THREAT

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1502 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 52 | 23 | 25 |
| | 9.WHICH IS MORE IMPT PERSONALLY | | | |
| 74 | INFLATION | 51 | 22 | 27 |
| 5 | DK | 44 | 43 | 13 |
| 20 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 57 | 22 | 21 |
| | 19.LOWERING TAXES VS KEEPING SAME LEVEL | | | |
| 61 | LOWERING TAXES | 52 | 22 | 27 |
| 13 | DK | 43 | 39 | 19 |
| 26 | KEEPING LEVEL | 57 | 19 | 23 |
| | 21.BUS-GOVT RELATIONSHIP | | | |
| 23 | TOO CLOSELY | 59 | 20 | 21 |
| 54 | NOT CLOSE ENOUGH | 52 | 21 | 26 |
| 11 | RIGHT AMOUNT | 46 | 27 | 27 |
| 12 | DK | 42 | 35 | 23 |
| | 129.SEX | | | |
| 51 | FEMALE | 54 | 25 | 22 |
| 48 | MALE | 50 | 22 | 28 |
| | 130.RACE | | | |
| 87 | WHITE | 52 | 22 | 26 |
| 10 | BLACK | 45 | 37 | 18 |
| 2 | OTHER | 66 | 14 | 20 |
| | 133.OCCUPATION | | | |
| 5 | PROFESSIONAL | 59 | 15 | 27 |
| 26 | WHITE COLLAR | 50 | 25 | 24 |
| 23 | BLUE COLLAR | 53 | 23 | 24 |
| 24 | RETIRED | 46 | 24 | 30 |
| 22 | OTHER | 58 | 22 | 20 |
| | 135.LABOR UNIONS | | | |
| 14 | RESPONDENT | 54 | 19 | 26 |
| 11 | FAMILY MEMBER | 55 | 21 | 23 |
| 74 | NO MEMBER | 51 | 25 | 25 |

Threat of waste sites (continued)

1. WASTE SITES THREAT 2. DK
3. FEW SITES THREAT

| | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Responses = 1502 | | | | |
| MARGINALS | | 52 | 23 | 25 |
| | 136.EDUCATION | | | |
| 9 | SOME GRADE | 43 | 36 | 21 |
| 15 | SOME HIGH | 48 | 29 | 23 |
| 32 | HIGH GRAD | 53 | 21 | 26 |
| 4 | TECH-VOC | 44 | 30 | 26 |
| 19 | SOME COLLEGE | 60 | 19 | 22 |
| 13 | GRAD COLLEGE | 52 | 18 | 30 |
| 7 | GRAD SCHOOL | 49 | 26 | 26 |
| 0 | REFUSED | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | 137.RELIGION | | | |
| 61 | PROTESTANT | 48 | 25 | 27 |
| 25 | CATHOLIC | 58 | 20 | 22 |
| 14 | OTHER-NONE-REFUSED | 57 | 22 | 21 |
| | 630.INCOME | | | |
| 14 | 0-6999 | 57 | 21 | 21 |
| 9 | 7-9999 | 52 | 30 | 18 |
| 8 | 10-12999 | 53 | 28 | 19 |
| 7 | 13-14999 | 51 | 19 | 30 |
| 12 | 15-19999 | 49 | 21 | 30 |
| 14 | 20-24999 | 60 | 20 | 21 |
| 11 | 25-34999 | 47 | 21 | 33 |
| 9 | 35K AND OVER | 49 | 20 | 31 |
| 10 | REFUSED | 49 | 27 | 23 |
| 4 | DK | 43 | 30 | 27 |
| | 139.PARTY PREFERENCE | | | |
| 20 | DEM-STRONG | 49 | 30 | 21 |
| 19 | DEM-WEAK | 56 | 22 | 22 |
| 11 | IND-LEANS DEM | 59 | 20 | 20 |
| 15 | IND-NO LEAN | 54 | 22 | 24 |
| 7 | IND-LEANS REP | 47 | 19 | 34 |
| 9 | REP-WEAK | 50 | 21 | 28 |
| 11 | REP-STRONG | 46 | 18 | 36 |
| 7 | UNDECIDED | 51 | 31 | 18 |

Threat of waste sites (continued)

1. WASTE SITES THREAT 2. DK
3. FEW SITES THREAT

| | | Responses = 1502 | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARGINALS | 52 | 23 | 25 |
| | | 140.POLITICAL IDEOLOGY | | | |
| 22 | | LIBERAL | 64 | 19 | 18 |
| 29 | | MODERATE | 49 | 28 | 23 |
| 42 | | CONSERVATIVE | 50 | 20 | 30 |
| 7 | | DK | 40 | 40 | 20 |
| | | 141.AGE | | | |
| 16 | | 18-25 | 65 | 17 | 18 |
| 23 | | 26-35 | 53 | 23 | 23 |
| 16 | | 36-45 | 55 | 22 | 23 |
| 12 | | 46-55 | 46 | 27 | 27 |
| 12 | | 56-65 | 44 | 22 | 34 |
| 19 | | OVER 65 | 47 | 27 | 26 |
| 1 | | REFUSED | 17 | 36 | 47 |
| | | URBAN-RURAL AREAS | | | |
| 33 | | URBAN | 51 | 25 | 24 |
| 37 | | SUBURBAN | 53 | 24 | 23 |
| 30 | | RURAL | 52 | 20 | 28 |
| | | AREA | | | |
| 15 | | NORTHEAST | 66 | 21 | 14 |
| 24 | | INDUSTRIAL | 54 | 22 | 25 |
| 13 | | MIDLANDS | 45 | 21 | 34 |
| 21 | | SOUTH | 49 | 31 | 20 |
| 14 | | CENTRAL | 48 | 20 | 32 |
| 13 | | PACIFIC | 49 | 23 | 28 |

# APPENDIX A

The Questionnaire

1,2. What are the two most important problems facing the country today?

| | First | Second |
|---|---|---|
| Inflation, high cost of living, high prices | 36% | 17% |
| Economy in general, economics, recession, depression, high interest rates | 13 | 6 |
| Jobs, unemployment, not enough work for everyone | 10 | 15 |
| Iran situation, Iran hostages, Iran crisis | 6 | 6 |
| Energy crisis, gas and fuel shortage, oil | 5 | 8 |
| Government and politics in general, mess in government, rotten government, government needs reform, lack of leadership | 4 | 4 |
| Moral decay, lack of honesty and integrity, greed, youth problems, lack of religion, rebeliousness, lack of respect, patriotism or family life | 3 | 4 |
| Defense and national honor-prestige-security, stay #1 in the world, SALT II, lack of a strong defense, draft | 2 | 4 |
| Peace, wars, threat of war, need for peace | 2 | 2 |
| Foreign affairs, foreign policy, foreign involvement, international conditions between nations, Middle East | 1 | 5 |
| Crime, rising crime, law and order, lenient courts, letting criminals out too soon | 1 | 3 |
| Gas and fuel prices | 1 | 2 |
| Taxes, high taxes, tax reform, tax structure | 1 | 2 |
| Drugs, drug abuse, narcotics, dope and alcohol | 1 | 1 |
| Food prices and food shortage | 1 | 1 |
| Welfare, too much welfare and relief, food stamps | 1 | 1 |
| The President, Carter, the present Administration, Carter Administration | 1 | 1 |
| Government too big, too many government controls and regulations, bureaucracy | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of confidence and trust in government, lack of faith in government, little belief in federal government, lack of communication between government and people | 1 | 1 |
| Corruption in government, crooked politics and politicians, honesty in government, lack of integrity in government | 1 | 1 |
| Racism and racial problems, discrimination, segregation, equal opportunities | 1 | 1 |
| Environment, ecology, pollution, conservation, natural resources, over-population | 1 | 1 |

Two most important problems (continued)

| | First | Second |
|---|---|---|
| Man's regard for his fellow man, lack of concern for each other, people love each other, lack of cooperation | 1 | 1 |
| Presidential election | 1 | 1 |
| Cuban refugees, immigrants taking jobs from our citizens, aliens taking our jobs, too many Cubans, too many aliens, too many foreigners coming in | 1 | 1 |
| Poverty and starvation | 1 | 1 |
| Russia, Afghanistan invasion | — | 1 |
| Problems of the elderly, need Social Security increase, health care and break for aged | — | 1 |
| Housing costs and shortages, high rents, proper housing | — | 1 |
| Government spending, waste in government, cost of government, need balanced federal budget | — | 1 |
| Other | 2 | 3 |
| Don't know | — | 2 |

Here are some issues that some people say face the country today. Tell me how important you feel each is: is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?

SCALE: 1. Very important 2. Somewhat important
3. Not too important 4. Not important at all
5. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Controlling inflation | 89% | 8 | 2 | -- | -- |
| 4. Protecting the environment | 57% | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 5. Getting the economy to grow more rapidly | 46% | 35 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 6. Slowing down the growth of the federal government | 51% | 28 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| 7. Making American business and industry more competitive with foreign businesses | 62% | 24 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. Strengthening the country's national defense | 64% | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |

9. Given conditions today, is inflation or unemployment more of a problem to you personally?

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflation more of a problem | 75% |
| (Don't know) | 5 |
| Unemployment more of a problem | 20 |

10. Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issue of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue

VERY IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 46%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Unemployment, people need jobs, create more jobs | 38% |
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 12 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 9 |
| Raise the standard of living, people need to have more, get us more money | 6 |
| Need more money in circulation, money is tight | 4 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 4 |
| Balance of trade, foreign markets are taking over, less importing | 3 |
| Need to avoid a depression | 3 |
| Need more production, promote productivity, increase the GNP | 3 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 3 |
| Need competition, keep government out of the market place, less government interference | 2 |
| Other | 6 |
| Don't know | 7 |

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 35%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Unemployment, people need jobs, create more jobs | 30% |
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 9 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 8 |
| Raise the standard of living, people need to have more, get us more money | 5 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 5 |
| There are more important problems, economic growth shouldn't be emphasized at the expense of other important things | 5 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 4 |
| Everything is going good, no problem, economy is growing now | 3 |

10. Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issue of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue (continued)

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 35%] (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Need more money in circulation, money is tight | 3 |
| Balance of trade, foreign markets are taking over, less importing | 3 |
| Need more production, promote productivity, increase the GNP | 2 |
| Reduce taxes, business needs tax relief | 2 |
| Need competition, keep government out of the marketplace, less government interference | 2 |
| Need to avoid a depression | 1 |
| Because I'm on a fixed income, retired, on Social Security | 1 |
| Other | 9 |
| Don't know | 9 |

NOT TOO IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 12%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 18% |
| There are more important problems, economic growth shouldn't be emphasized at the expense of other important things | 16 |
| Unemployment, people need jobs, create more jobs | 14 |
| Everything is going good, no problem, economy is growing now | 11 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 5 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 4 |
| Raise the standard of living, people need to have more, get us more money | 2 |
| Reduce taxes, business needs tax relief | 2 |
| Need more money in circulation, money is tight | 1 |
| Balance of trade, foreign markets are taking over, less importing | 1 |
| Need to avoid a depression | 1 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 1 |
| Competition, keep government out of the marketplace, less government interference | 1 |
| Other | 14 |
| Don't know | 11 |

10. Let's talk about one of these issues a little more--the issue of getting the economy to grow more rapidly. Why is that issue (continued)

NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL [ASKED OF 4%]

| | |
|---|---|
| There are more important problems, economic growth shouldn't be emphasized at the expense of other important things | 24% |
| Inflation, we need to control inflation, need to reduce inflation | 12 |
| Everything is going good, no problem, economy is growing now | 11 |
| Need a solid economy, need it to be good, economy affects us all, economic problems cause problems in other areas | 8 |
| Need more production, promote productivity, increase the GNP | 4 |
| Country needs to keep going, only way the country can survive, keep the country going ahead | 4 |
| Economy is unstable, economy is in a mess, economy is at a standstill | 2 |
| Doesn't affect me, I can support myself, I'm not unemployed | 2 |
| Other | 23 |
| Don't know | 11 |

As you know, there are a lot of things that can affect the rate of economic growth--how fast the economy is expanding--in a country like ours. Here is a list of some of those things. Please tell me how much impact you think each has in determining our country's rate of economic growth--does it have a large impact, some impact, little impact or no impact at all?

SCALE: 1. Has a large impact 2. Has some impact
3. Has little impact 4. Has no impact at all
5. (Don't know)

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | The amount of federal governmental regulation of business | 53% | 32 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 12. | The willingness to work of American workers | 59% | 26 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 13. | The amount of governmental regulation to protect people from the effects of toxic and poisonous materials | 35% | 35 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| 14. | The level of taxes on business | 48% | 32 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| 15. | The level of taxes on individuals | 60% | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 16. | The price of energy | 72% | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 17. | How closely government and business work together to solve economic problems | 49% | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |

18. Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business _____to you?

VERY IMPORTANT [ASKED 62%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, more work here, we need jobs here | 16% |
| Balance trade deficit, too much import--not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 12 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 8 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive, if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 7 |
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition would make things cheaper, competition is good | 7 |
| Sell more products in the U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 7 |
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 6 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 6 |
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 5 |
| Need to make us a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 3 |
| Need international trade, keep up with world trade, increase our world trade, we need to trade to get things we need, we need to sell to keep workers employed | 3 |
| Help protect U.S. industry, keep U.S. companies from going broke, federal government should subsidize industry, foreign governments subsidize their industry | 2 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 2 |

18. Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business_____to you? (continued)

VERY IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 62%] (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Too many foreigners taking our jobs, too many immigrants, foreigners are getting rich here | 2 |
| Competition would create jobs, competition would help the U.S. | 2 |
| Unions have too much power, unions are killing the country, labor cheaper overseas, they work for less overseas | 1 |
| Other | 8 |
| Don't know | 4 |

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 24%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, we need jobs here | 14% |
| Balance trade deficit, too much import--not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 11 |
| Sell more products in the U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 9 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 8 |
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition could make things cheaper, competition is good | 8 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive, if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 6 |
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 5 |
| Need to make U.S. a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 4 |
| Need international trade, keep up with world trade, increase our world trade, we need to trade to get things we need, we need to sell to keep workers employed | 4 |

18. Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business_____to you (continued)

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 24%] (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 4 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 3 |
| Help protect U.S. industry, keep U.S. companies from going broke, federal government should subsidize industry, foreign governments subsidize their industry | 2 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 2 |
| Competition would create jobs, competition would help the U.S. | 1 |
| Unions have too much power, unions are killing the country, labor cheaper overseas, they work for less overseas | 1 |
| Other | 8 |
| Don't know | 10 |

NOT TOO IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 7%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance trade deficit, too much import--not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 11% |
| Sell more products in the U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 11 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 7 |
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition would make things cheaper, competition is good | 7 |
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, more work here, we need jobs here | 5 |
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 4 |

18. Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business_____ to you (continued)

NOT TOO IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 7%] (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 3 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 3 |
| Help protect U.S. industry, keep U.S. companies from going broke, federal government should subsidize industry, foreign governments subsidize their industry | 3 |
| Need to make us a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 3 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 2 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 1 |
| Too many foreigners taking our jobs, too many immigrants, foreigners are getting rich here | 1 |
| Need international trade, keep up with world trade, increase our world trade, we need to trade to get things we need, we need to sell to keep workers employed | 1 |
| Other | 27 |
| Don't know | 13 |

NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 3%]

| | |
|---|---|
| Too many foreigners taking our jobs, too many immigrants, foreigners are getting rich here | 15% |
| Sell more products in the U.S., sell our products here, keep the business in our country, keep the sales in America, don't export so much overseas | 10 |
| Need to make us a powerful country, to remain a powerful country, to stay a world power, we should be more self-sufficient | 9 |
| We should make small cars, should make better cars, imports taking over auto industry, auto industry brought it on themselves, look what happened to the auto industry | 6 |

18. Why is the issue of making U.S. business and industry competitive with foreign business_____to you (continued)

NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT [ASKED OF 3%] (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Be more competitive, we should compete, we have to be competitive to make sales, competition would make things cheaper, competition is good | 6 |
| Help U.S. economy, boost our economy, help us out of recession, make economy stronger, best way to improve U.S. economy, maintain our standard of living | 4 |
| Need to improve quality of our products, foreigners sell better products, keep our prestige in world market | 4 |
| Buy American-made products, buy American cars, buy American-made only | 4 |
| Foreigners sell products cheaper, imports can be sold cheaper, U.S. products more expensive, if prices were lower--more people would buy American products | 3 |
| Give U.S. more jobs, more jobs for our people, more people would have work, more work here, we need jobs here | 2 |
| Balance trade deficit, too much import-not enough export, keep dollars here, don't spend so much overseas, we should sell more products than we import, too many imports, all stores have foreign goods, need import quotas | 2 |
| Foreign industry is putting U.S. companies out of business, Germany--Japan--China suppressing our economy | 2 |
| Unions have too much power, unions are killing the country, labor cheaper overseas, they work for less overseas | 2 |
| Other | 22 |
| Don't know | 8 |

19. Over the last few years, there has been a debate in the country over exactly what the level of government spending and taxes should be. Some people argue that taxes should be lowered, even if this causes various kinds of government programs and spending to be reduced or curtailed. Others argue that government spending must be determined by the needs of the country and that taxes have to be kept at a level to raise the money required to finance the needed government programs. In general, over the last few years have you personally become more supportive of lowering taxes even if spending has to be cut as a result, or have you become more supportive of keeping taxes at whatever level is required to finance needed programs and spending?

| | |
|---|---|
| More supportive of lowering taxes, even if spending has to be cut as a result | 61% |
| (Don't know) | 13 |
| More supportive of keeping taxes at whatever level is required to finance needed government programs | 26 |

20. In your opinion, how will economic growth best be stimulated in our country in the 1980s? Will economic growth be fostered more by business, labor and government generally working on problems individually, or will it be stimulated more by business, labor and government working to help each other?

| | |
|---|---|
| Working individually | 18% |
| (Don't know) | 11 |
| Helping each other | 71 |

21. How would you describe the relationships between business and government in our country today? Do business and government, in your opinion, work too closely together in trying to foster economic growth, or not closely enough?

| | |
|---|---|
| Work too closely together | 23% |
| Do not work closely enough | 54 |
| (Work together right amount) | 11 |
| (Don't know) | 12 |

Here is a list of activities that both business and government engage in to further economic growth. Please tell me, in each case, how closely you think business and government should work together in conducting that activity: should they work more closely together, about the same as now, or should they work less closely together?

| | More closely together | About the same as now | Less closely together | (Not sure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. Insuring environmental and health safety. | 64% | 21 | 10 | 5 |
| 23. Developing and conserving energy | 72% | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| 24. Creating enough new business investment | 52% | 22 | 17 | 10 |
| 25. Keeping U.S. business competitive with foreign businesses | 67% | 12 | 13 | 8 |

I'd now like to ask you a few questions about government regulation of business and industry.

26. First of all, in general do you think there is too much, too little, or about the right amount of government regulation of business and industry?

| | |
|---|---|
| Too much | 44% |
| Too little | 16 |
| Right amount | 23 |
| (Don't know) | 17 |

27. [IF "TOO MUCH"] What kinds of regulation would you like to see removed or reduced?

| | |
|---|---|
| Less regulation in general, less restrictions, less duplication of regulations, be more lenient | 12% |
| Too much red tape, bureaucracy, paperwork | 11 |
| Too much government regulation of business, need more free competition, involved in business investments, stop snooping into business | 9 |
| OSHA, safety checks, safety rules, less control over workers | 6 |
| Too much regulation of small business | 5 |
| Get rid of the EPA, less regulation of the environment | 5 |
| Regulations on car manufacturing | 5 |
| Taxes, reduce taxes | 4 |
| Start over, get rid of everything | 3 |
| Oil regulations, oil profit regulations, gas and oil | 3 |
| Less price controls, less economic interference, controls make prices go up | 3 |
| Get rid of unions, unions have too much power | 1 |
| Nuclear regulations | 1 |
| Deregulate trucking | 1 |
| Other | 16 |
| Don't know | 14 |

28. [IF "TOO LITTLE"] What kinds of regulation would you like to see started or increased?

| | |
|---|---|
| Need some kind of controls | 11% |
| Regulate excess profits by oil companies, lower prices on fuel | 10 |
| Regulate the environment better, better controls on air pollution, more protection of land, regulate water pollution | 9 |
| Price controls needed | 8 |
| Raise tariff on imports to protect U.S. manufacturers | 4 |
| Government should give business a tax incentive to finance new projects | 2 |
| Cut out unnecessary employees in the federal government | 1 |
| Government should demand better car mileage, make auto companies produce more fuel-efficient cars | 1 |
| Other | 34 |
| Don't know | 20 |

29. How much of an impact do you think government regulations dealing with energy have on the rate of economic growth in our country? Do they have a great deal of impact, some impact, not too much of an impact, or no impact at all?

| | |
|---|---|
| A great deal of impact | 50% |
| Some impact | 29 |
| Not too much of an impact | 11 |
| No impact at all | 2 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

30. How much of an impact do you think government regulations to protect people from toxic and poisonous materials have on the rate of economic growth in our country: a great deal of impact, some impact, not too much of an impact, or no impact at all?

| | |
|---|---|
| A great deal of impact | 28% |
| Some impact | 36 |
| Not too much of an impact | 23 |
| No impact at all | 6 |
| (Don't know) | 7 |

31. When the federal government makes regulations for business--regulations in areas like energy or health--how much consideration do you think is given to the effects the regulations will have on the country's economic growth? Is too much consideration given to the regulation's effect on economic growth or too little?

| | |
|---|---|
| Too much | 15% |
| Too little | 47 |
| (The right amount) | 20 |
| (Don't know) | 19 |

32. Some people believe that governmental regulations of all industry are so strict that companies are reluctant to invest the money needed to find, develop and conserve energy. If cutting back somewhat on these industry regulations increased the energy supply and thereby overall economic growth, what would you be willing to have governmental regulatory agencies do?

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduce regulation of business | 44% |
| Retain the present system which works fine | 23 |
| The government should be even more rigorous in regulating business, despite the effect of regulation on energy supply and growth | 19 |
| (Don't know) | 14 |

33. Some people believe that governmental regulations to protect people from toxic and poisonous materials are so strict that companies are reluctant to invest the money needed to find and develop new products and industrial processes. If cutting back somewhat on these regulations increased investment funds and thereby overall economic growth, what would you be willing to have government regulatory agencies do?

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduce regulation of toxic and poisonous materials | 18% |
| Retain the present system which works fine | 33 |
| The government should be even more rigorous in regulating toxic and poisonous materials | 38 |
| (Don't know) | 11 |

34. Some people say that economic growth and the ability to compete internationally has slowed in the U.S. recently because business and industry are not making enough profit to invest in new plants and new equipment. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with this view?

| | |
|---|---|
| Strongly agree | 20% |
| Agree | 34 |
| Disagree | 24 |
| Strongly disagree | 10 |
| (Don't know) | 12 |

35. Some people say that when businesses have higher profits, they simply raise executive salaries and benefits or increase dividends to stockholders. Other people say that when businesses have higher profits, some of the additional money is used to buy new equipment and this creates additional jobs. Would you favor or oppose tax cuts for business if business said it would use some of the money it saved to buy new equipment and create additional jobs?

| | |
|---|---|
| Favor | 69 |
| (Don't know) | 13 |
| Oppose | 19 |

Now, I'm going to read you some programs that might be used to encourage business to build more factories and buy more equipment. Would you favor or oppose each of these?

| | Favor | (Don't know) | Oppose |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36. Increasing the tax credit that business gets when it builds new factories or buys new equipment. | 69% | 12 | 19 |
| 37. Allowing business to take larger tax deductions on equipment by valuing the equipment at what it actually would cost to replace today--rather than on what it originally cost to buy the equipment several years ago. Since inflation is constantly increasing the price of new equipment, this would increase business tax deductions. | 57% | 18 | 25 |
| 38. Allowing business to deduct from its federal income taxes the entire cost of the dividends it pays to stock owners--the way it now deducts the entire cost of the interest it pays on its debt. | 30% | 21 | 49 |

39. Some people say that lowering taxes on business would increase business investments, jobs and the supply of goods and therefore lead to more rapid economic growth. Other people say that lowering personal taxes on individuals would increase the demand for goods and this would lead to more business investment, jobs and economic growth. Given conditions today, if the government could only lower taxes on business or lower taxes on individuals, which would you prefer to have it do? Would you prefer to have the government lower taxes on individuals and keep business taxes at their present level, or would you prefer to have the government lower business taxes and keep individual taxes at their present levels?

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower taxes on individuals and keep business taxes at present level | 54% |
| Lower taxes on business and keep individual taxes at present level | 14 |
| (Lower both taxes equally) | 20 |
| (Leave as is) | 5 |
| (Don't know) | 7 |

40. Today in the United States it is usually illegal--an anti-trust violation--for companies to work jointly together on research and development projects and to develop new export markets. Some people argue that these current laws are wrong. They say that because many such projects are so complex and expensive, most individual companies can no longer do them alone. They say we should change these laws to allow companies to work together on research and development projects and to develop export markets. Once a new product or export market is developed, the companies which jointly worked together before, would then have to compete against each other. Do you think this idea of allowing companies to work together on research and development projects and developing export markets is a good idea or a bad idea?

| | |
|---|---|
| Good idea | 63% |
| (Neutral) | 14 |
| Bad idea | 12 |
| (Don't know) | 12 |

41. Some experts say that one of the major reasons Japanese industry has been able to compete so successfully with United States industry is that the Japanese government provides a great deal of help to Japanese business and industry. These experts say that the Japanese government protects vital industries in areas like defense, electronics, and construction, stimulates the growth of new industries and helps companies and workers in declining industries find new investment opportunities and jobs. These experts believe that similar kinds of programs will have to be set up in the U.S. if U.S. business and industry are to compete successfully with the Japanese in the years ahead. In general, do you tend to agree with this view or not?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes, these programs should be set up in the U.S. | 55% |
| (Don't know) | 20 |
| No, these programs should not be set up in the U.S. | 25 |

I'm going to read you a list of groups and institutions which sometimes claim to represent the average American and which the government might respond to on various issues. I'm going to read you three issues now, and I'd like you to tell me how much you would trust each group to represent the interests of people like you.

First, on the issue of energy policy, would you say each of these groups or institutions represents your interests always, most of the time, about half the time, almost never, or never?

SCALE: 1. Always 2. Most of the time
3. Half of the time 4. Almost never
5. Never 6. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42. The AFL-CIO national labor organization | 6% | 21 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 13 |
| 43. A group of business leaders | 4% | 20 | 33 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| 44. Ralph Nader and other consumerists | 14% | 31 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 45. Scientific experts | 12% | 40 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| 46. Newspaper, television, and radio reporters | 9% | 29 | 32 | 13 | 11 | 6 |

On the issue of environmental policy, would you say each of these groups or institutions represents your interests always, most of the time, about half the time, almost never, or never?

SCALE: 1. Always 2. Most of the time
3. Half of the time 4. Almost never
5. Never 6. (Don't know)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47. The AFL-CIO national labor organization | 5% | 21 | 24 | 17 | 19 | 14 |
| 48. A group of business leaders | 3% | 21 | 30 | 22 | 15 | 9 |
| 49. Ralph Nader and other consumerists | 15% | 32 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| 50. Scientific experts | 13% | 35 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| 51. Newspaper, television, and radio reporters | 10% | 29 | 34 | 11 | 11 | 6 |

On the issue of economic growth policy, would you say each of these groups or institutions represents your interests always, most of the time, about half the time, almost never, or never?

SCALE: 1. Always 2. Most of the time
3. Half of the time 4. Almost never
5. Never 6. (Don't know)

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52. | The AFL-CIO national labor organization | 9% | 27 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| 53. | A group of business leaders | 7% | 29 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 9 |
| 54. | Ralph Nader and other consumerists | 11% | 25 | 26 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 55. | Scientific experts | 8% | 30 | 33 | 10 | 7 | 11 |
| 56. | Newspaper, television, and radio reporters | 9% | 29 | 32 | 13 | 10 | 8 |

57. Some experts say that there are about 50,000 toxic and poisonous chemical waste sites around the country that pose serious health and safety threats to the public. Other experts say that while there are these sites, most were built and maintained safely and, thus, pose no threat to public health and safety. They argue that only a few of these sites pose a risk to the public and those that do can be cleaned up safely and promptly. In general, which view is closer to your own?

| | |
|---|---|
| There are 50,000 toxic and poisonous chemical waste sites which are a threat to public health and safety | 52% |
| (Don't know) | 23 |
| There are relatively few chemical waste sites which pose a threat and these can be cleaned up | 25 |